

Soviets Take 130 More Towns in Drive on Orel

AMGOT
An Editorial
—See Page 8

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YANKS BOMB ROME RAIL YARDS

'Red Decade' Joins 'Cross and Flag'

AN EDITORIAL

It seems incredible to many that one who professes to be a Socialist would tie up with Hitler and his agents. It seems even more unbelievable when such a person is also a Jew.

Many in this country were shocked when Alter and Ehrlich, Jews and "Socialists," were found guilty of collusion with the fascists and executed in the Soviet Union.

But what if people who besmirch the name of both Socialism and Jew were to be found working with the fascists right here in the United States?

Imagine a situation like this:
Gerald K. Smith, publisher of the "Cross and the Flag," the outstanding fascist rabble-rouser in the country, a Negro-hater, a Jew-hater, prominent "mass leader" of the Fifth Column, finds common cause with a "Socialist" and a Jew.

He takes to his heart one of the leading contributors of the Social-Democratic New Leader.

He publicizes and peddles his book, at special bargain rates in mass quantities.

You do not have to imagine such a situation. It exists. The book is none other than the "Red Decade" as revealed in *The Worker* on Sunday. The author is Eugene Lyons, a "Socialist" and a Jew without a conscience.

Of course, it is no accident that Lyons is a professional anti-Sovieteer and anti-Communist, whose main objective is to bring about the defeat of the Soviet Union even if it means the victory of Hitler.

Maybe now, that it is found here at home, it will become clearer how "Socialists" of the type of Lyons can become involved in Hitler's Fifth Column network. Perhaps, it will now be understood how a Dubinsky and a Chapin can travel the same road as Lyons which leads into the arms of Hitler's Fifth Column.

The Smith-Lyons book-selling "partnership" should serve as a sharp object lesson to the American people. Yes, not only is it possible abroad but it is possible here. Such villains should be repudiated by the whole American people and excommunicated from labor and progressive circles.

Willkie Republicans Meet to Rally Forces

By Mac Gordon

Several hundred prominent Republicans from a dozen northeastern states met here yesterday to organize for a fight to win the Republican Party to a policy of post-war international collaboration.

The meeting was organized by the Republican Postwar Policy Association, an organization formed in Chicago to fight the "isolationists" of the middle west. It follows a similar conference of Republicans from mid-western states. A third regional meeting is planned for the Pacific Coast, to be held some time in September in San Francisco.

While the New York meeting yesterday steered clear of personalities, it is generally recognized that the Association is behind Wendell Willkie's candidacy for the Republican nomination for President in 1944.

FOR INTL. COLLABORATION

The conference went on record for the following program of international collaboration:

- 1—A complete military victory of the Allies and the unconditional surrender of the aggressor nations;
- 2—Unity of the United Nations during and after the war;
- 3—Discussions of plans now for the establishment of an organization of nations to assume full responsibility in maintaining world peace.

The keynote speech of the Association was given by the author of the "Red Decade" (Continued on Page 4)

Headline Highlights

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- Hikes Own Tenants
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- READERS SPEAK UP—
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- Sport Features

Read the DAILY WORKER Every Day

Vinson Sees OPA Chief on Roll-Back Issue

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, was busy today doing some needed legwork around town in behalf of organized labor and the vast majority of the population who want lower prices on food.

Principally his mission consisted of calling on Price Administrator Prentiss Brown, as he had promised members of the OPA Labor Policy Committee he would do. He hasn't reported back to them, but he will, before the combined labor victory committee meets with President Roosevelt Thursday.

AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood spokesmen on the Labor Policy Committee met with Vinson last Friday and Saturday. Soberly, but without any fireworks or threats, they explained to him that they had to have an answer within the next few days to take to their principals.

Vinson answered with equal seriousness, which impressed even those who felt that he had not had a chance as yet to obtain an overall picture of subsidies. He told them, they said, that he expected to stand firm in favor of a roll back of prices, and against any further piercing of ceilings. However, he told them frankly, they reported, that he did not know the details of how much money could be spent beyond the \$40 million dollars earmarked for subsidies to accomplish a roll back on meat, butter and either coffee or canned goods.

"He's going to fight," said John Edelman of the OPA Labor Policy Committee staff, "even though he as yet can't tell us the story of how far he'll get. He was going to find that out when he talked to Brown, and report back to us."

Asst. Nat'l. Legislative Representative E. C. Bassett of the Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen said: "There's no question that Vinson's position is to back the President in his demand for roll backs. However, we still have to use plenty of pressure, and it should be directed right at Brown in my opinion. I think Judge Vinson understands that unless there are substantial roll backs we will have to have higher wages."

LABOR UNITED IN FIGHT
Bassett said that the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods are working in complete agreement on the program to roll back prices. He believes there is a good chance of their working together in the field throughout the summer on the job of getting out, a big registration and in putting pressure on marginal congressmen.

Brotherhoods, he said, are launching an intense campaign to get their members in poll tax states to pay their own poll taxes and urge friends and neighbors to do likewise.

"I think the next election will result in the largest vote in history," he said, "in contrast to that of 1942."

Green Asks Food Roll Back

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, July 19.—Assailing Congress for sabotaging price roll-backs, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today served notice that unless food prices are brought down to a reasonable level, organized labor "will have no other recourse but to demand wage increases."

Addressing the convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Mr. Green reviewed progress on the war fronts and labor's contribution to production.

"There has been an almost complete lack of appreciation in our country of the corresponding need of keeping America's soldiers of production in top-notch condition," he said.

AFL food surveys in principal cities, he commented, show that food prices have increased from 50 to 200 per cent since the war (Continued on Page 4)

Yanks Hit Rome War Targets



These are the railroad yards smashed yesterday by an all-American air squadron. This was the first time that the Italian capital had been bombed in three years of war. U. S. pilots were carefully trained prior to the raid to guarantee that none of Rome's cultural monuments would be hit. The city's rail yards are of the utmost importance to the Axis war effort, according to a communique from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters.

Dust Fascist Cop, Say Brooklynites

The whitewashing of Patrolman James L. Drew, anti-Semitic police officer of Brownsville, in a Brooklyn Police trial last Friday, drew sharp fire yesterday from progressive Brooklyn leaders.

Although the suspended patrolman was a self-confessed friend and supporter of such fascists and enemy agents as Joe McWilliams of the Christian Mobilizers, Charles E. Hudson, indicted seditionist, and Ralph Townsend, convicted Japanese agent, and in spite of his own admission that he stored anti-Semitic literature in his house, he was restored to duty on Friday by Police Commissioner Michael Lyons.

Brooklyn's fighting Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Joseph Kehoe, chairman of the Progressive ALP Committee of Brooklyn and Thomas Atkins, prominent Brownsville businessman, were among those who gave indignant statements to the Daily Worker yesterday on the Drew case.

CACCHIONE BLASTS ACTION
Councilman Cacchione stated that the defense of Patrolman Drew by former Judge Arthur Tally on the ground of "free speech" was "shocking." He pointed out, "The fascists in America throw out that argument of freedom of the press deliberately in order to destroy that freedom. In my opinion, this officer Drew should not be returned to the police force. The labor movement and all other sections of the (Continued on Page 3)

Soviets Take 130 More Towns at Orel

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20 (UP).—Driving against desperately resisting Germans, the Red Army smashed into the Orel salient for gains of from 3 1/2 to 6 1/4 miles Monday, their infantry and tanks sweeping through 130 fortified enemy towns and villages, a Soviet special communique reported today.

Malo-Arkhangelsk, 40 miles south-southeast of Orel on the Moscow-Kharkov railroad, fell to the triumphant Red Army on the south side of the Orel salient along with 19 other inhabited places.

Forty towns and villages were captured east of Orel, where the Soviet forces were reported within 12 miles of the city, and 70 were taken north of Orel where they are approaching the Orel-Bryansk railroad.

Among the towns taken: north of Orel were Aleshnya, 42 miles north of Orel; Kireikovo, 48 miles north, and Buda, 75 miles northwest of Orel and 50 miles northeast of Bryansk.

The special communique said that during Sunday's fighting the Red Army destroyed or damaged 72 German tanks and brought down 92 planes.

NAZI ATTACKS FAIL
Twelve German counter-attacks shattered without avail against the advancing Red Army line in Monday's fighting as the High Command poured men, tanks and planes into the battle from reserve bases to the west and south.

Unconfirmed dispatches received here reported that advanced Soviet spearheads were approaching the immediate vicinity of Orel.

"It is undeniable that all our calculations regarding the strength of (Continued on Page 4)

Also Pound Airport In Daylight Raid

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 19 (UP).—Rome was bombed today, for the first time in its 2,697 years of history, by United States heavy and medium planes carrying out a daylight precision raid on important military targets of the city which is the nerve center of Italian resistance.

Ranking in importance with the bombing of Tokyo, the all-American raid was executed by especially-picked and long-trained crews who meticulously avoided the cultural monuments of the Eternal City and the religious shrines of the Vatican to attack the great San Lorenzo and Littorio railroad yards and the Ciampino airfield.

Before the raid leaflets were showered on Rome warning citizens that the Allies were going to bomb military objectives by broad daylight and inviting them to confirm for themselves that the attacking planes were not wasting bombs on non-military targets.

Flying Fortresses, Marauders and Mitchells of the 12th United States Air Force based on Northwest Africa, and Liberators of the 9th Air Force based on the Middle East took part in the raid.

The Marauders and Mitchells, medium bombers, were escorted by Lightning fighters.

RAF ESCORTS BOMBERS

(A United Press Bern dispatch reported that the raiding planes did heavy damage to their military targets and that Axis communications undoubtedly had been crippled.)

The first bomb dropped on Rome at 11:12 A. M. (5:13 A. M. EDT) when the first wave of Flying Fortresses bombed the San Lorenzo freight assembly yards, four miles from Vatican City in the southwestern part of Rome. These yards, with the electrified railroads, are the bottleneck for all freight and passenger traffic in southern Italy.

A second wave of Fortresses bombed the yards again 45 minutes later.

As the last of the bombs crashed on this target area, the nearest one to Vatican City, the first wave of four-motored Liberators from the Middle East started bombing the Littorio yards, four miles north of Rome, likewise electrified, and a bottleneck for freight traffic from industrial northern Italy.

Then, the Marauders and Mitchells, in large force and escorted by crack Lightning fighters, bombed the great twin Ciampino airfield, 8 1/2 miles southeast of the center of Rome and an important base for many bomber and fighter planes.

The total elapsed time of the raid was 2 1/2 hours.

Fliers Had Easy Time Over Rome

CAIRO, July 19 (UP).—American and RAF airmen from the Middle East Command said Rome "sprang up" like a great picture as they flew over the Italian capital and bombed military objectives today for the first time.

The pilots and bombardiers had little difficulty finding their targets, thanks to the topography of the Italian capital, which provides an unusually large number of landmarks.

"For all the anti-fascist Frenchmen here this first giant stride across the Mediterranean is, above all, a step on the hard and bloody road for home—home for some of them to France itself, home for others to the conditions of fullest French independence and democratic republicanism."

"Nowhere are the magnitude and possibilities of the present operations better appreciated than among the Communist deputies currently working in Algiers."

"In a statement to the Daily Worker today Florimond Boute said: 'We greet with intense emotion this first step toward the establishment of a second front and the (Continued on Page 6)

Allies Threaten Key Sicilian Line

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 19 (UP).—Axis defenses fell apart today before a powerful Allied thrust threatening to split Sicily at Enna, nerve-center of the island, and the British had smashed to within three miles of Catania in a desperate struggle for the east coast stronghold.

(The Algiers Radio, quoting a last minute bulletin, said Canadian and British troops had reached the vicinity of Ramacca, 10 miles southwest of the Gerbini airfield, in a possible drive to outflank Catania. The German radio admitted such a British maneuver might be underway.)

In companion spurts of 15 miles each, the Americans captured the secondary road junction of Calanissetta, 12 miles southwest of Enna, and the Canadians took Piazza Armerina, 13 miles to the southeast. The Allies were now reported well beyond those points.

Italian troops charged with defense of central Sicily were reported surrendering in great droves, defying their German officers, and it was announced that prisoners now total 35,000, including 23,000 taken by the fast-moving Americans.

From west of Porto Empedocle on the southwest coast to the Catania area, the Allies now held a fairly straight front sealing off well over one-third of the island and extending more than 50 miles inland from Cape Passero on the southeast tip.

Everywhere except on the east coast the enemy defenses were reported collapsing and it was becoming apparent that the only Axis hope was for a last-ditch stand on the northeast corner of Sicily.

We Won Sea Clash In Six Minutes

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, South Pacific, July 18 (Delayed).—(UP).—The Allied task force that intercepted and smashed a Japanese flotilla off Kolombangara Island early July 13 outnumbered the enemy before the first salvo was fired and had the battle won within less than six minutes, an official spokesman disclosed today.

Racing northwestward off the north coast of Kolombangara, the Allied naval units successfully maneuvered across the bows of the Japanese ships and "hit the jackpot" with a furious burst that sent at least four enemy vessels to the bottom, possibly sank two others and damaged the remaining four. It was believed this was all the enemy vessels involved in the action.

Cmdr. Kenneth D. Ringle, Chief of Staff of this U. S. Force, explained that all the forces were operating through the Solomons "Slot," known to the Navy as the "slot machine," and confirmed previously announced results of the battle of Kolombangara, which has been known as the second battle of Kula Gulf.

"The Admiral maneuvered our force so as to cross the bows of the oncoming Japanese," said Ringle. "The Japanese opened fire about 1 A. M., about a minute and a half before we did. It is believed they fired on the destroyers in our van, unaware our cruisers were coming up."

"We were able to swing our force across theirs so we were looking down their throats. Then the cruisers lowered the boom and that was that." Within five or six minutes, the enemy force halted dead in the water. The Admiral then reversed his course, started in the other direction, and finished of what was remaining.

"There were at least three blazing Japanese ships within five minutes of the time we opened fire."

See French in North Africa Uniting; Resent Interference of 'Certain Quarters'

This is the first of several dispatches which the DAILY WORKER expects to be able to publish on the situation in North Africa by the internationally-known British correspondent, Claud Cockburn.

He is the London DAILY WORKER's diplomatic correspondent under the name of Frank Pitcairn, and has just returned from a four-week visit to Algiers. While in North Africa, Cockburn's articles to his own paper were drastically censored, and after two pieces, altogether cut off, apparently on orders of reactionary American officials. For a time, all British corre-

spondents, and perhaps some American ones, were ordered out of Algiers, according to Geoffrey Parsons, Jr., in yesterday's N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE.

Cockburn's articles will appear as regularly as we can get them from London.

By Claud Cockburn
(Correspondent for the London "Daily Worker")

(By Wireless to Algiers—Continued News)
LONDON, July 19.—"As the battle rages in Sicily, French North Africa is swept by a wave of enthusiasm, excitement and hope not experienced since the grimmest days of 1940.

"For all the anti-fascist Frenchmen here this first giant stride across the Mediterranean is, above all, a step on the hard and bloody road for home—home for some of them to France itself, home for others to the conditions of fullest French independence and democratic republicanism."

"Nowhere are the magnitude and possibilities of the present operations better appreciated than among the Communist deputies currently working in Algiers."

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An Answer to Maj. Fielding Eliot

By Harold Smith

Major George Fielding Eliot, the military commentator for the New York Herald Tribune, in his column of July 16 advances a theory of "premature invasion" which I believe is harmful to the proper prosecution of this war. Major Eliot's analysis of events is usually so sober and correct that a discussion of his present argument is doubly necessary.

The Major's theory is based on the idea that the Nazi generals must and do realize that Germany can have no hope for outright victory and that the best that they can hope for is to settle for some kind of a negotiated peace. Further, to quote the Major exactly, "In order to get that sort of peace they must convince the American and British people that there is no hope of a successful invasion of the European Continent from West or South, at least no hope of a successful invasion of Germany itself. That the best way to do that, and to do it quickly, would be to lure the Anglo-American command into a premature invasion and then to overwhelm the invasion force in a bloody battle of destruction."

However, the very arguments which Major Eliot advances to prove the danger of a "premature" invasion, in my opinion, prove the exact opposite, that invasion now would not be premature but exceedingly timely. The Major states and again I quote him directly, "In order to make sure of such a result (the destruction of an invading force) the German High command must gain a great degree of action by releasing more of its troops from the Russian front, or at least by freeing that very considerable part of its main reserve which is at present earmarked, 'hold for possible developments in Russia.'"

If words mean anything, and Major Eliot has established a deserved reputation for the careful use of words, then at the present time the Nazi forces are so disposed that the German Command is not in a position to inflict the necessary defeat on an invading force from the West or South. Their troops are very well tied up on the Eastern Front. The weight of evidence on this particular point indicates that the prompt development of our Sicilian thrust into a major landing on the Southern part of the Continent and an immediate invasion into Western Europe itself would not be premature but very well timed.

But in one sentence Major Eliot tries to solve the dilemma in which the German command finds itself, and to support his contention of a "premature" invasion. He says, "Ideally, from the German point of view, such a maneuver (a sudden withdrawal on the Eastern Front) should be sprung as a great strategic surprise after the Anglo-American forces are irrevocably committed to a continental adventure."

Such a withdrawal, especially under the nose of an opponent of the calibre of the Red Army is undoubtedly one of the most ticklish and dangerous that any army could attempt. During the period of withdrawal from the old line and establishment of the new, the retreating army is in a most vulnerable position. Its best bet is to withdraw so skillfully as to escape the detection of the opponent. In view of this, it must be remembered that the Red Army from the very beginning of the war has not rested passive behind a Maginot Line but even in periods of comparative lull has kept up constant aggressive patrol activity not only against the Nazi outpost but behind the Nazi lines.

But it may be argued that it is one thing to detect a Nazi withdrawal and another thing to take advantage of such a withdrawal. The record shows that the Red Army is not only capable of taking advantage of such a withdrawal but would consider the weakened position in which the Nazi army would

The Veteran's Commander's column, "On the War Fronts" will be resumed tomorrow.

and itself during such an operation as an excellent time to put the principles of true coalition warfare into effect and launch a decisive offensive of its own. The events of the last 11 days, the stunning repulse of the German offensive around Kursk and the punishing counteroffensive of the Soviets around Orel show that the Red Army is in a high state of readiness.

The emphasis of such Soviet military publications as "Red Star" on the necessity of speedy offensive action on a major scale is another proof of this. The smoothness, ease and instantaneous precision with which the Red Army passed from the strategic and tactical defensive to the strategic and tactical offensive at Stalingrad is convincing evidence that the Red Army has the technical qualifications and a Staff capable of carrying out tasks of the most difficult military nature.

The Red Army High Command has demonstrated its realization that this is a coalition war which will be won by a strategy of combined action from East and West. To suppose that it will allow the Nazis the freedom of action which Major Eliot admits is necessary for the Nazis to make an invasion "premature" is to deny the history of the war on the Eastern Front since June 22, 1941. It is to attribute attitudes of complacency and hesitation to the Soviets which many fair-minded persons must admit is not characteristic of them.

The Major's theory of "premature" invasion fails to the ground unless the Nazis withdraw from the East—and the Nazis cannot withdraw. If they give the Red Army an opening they will find themselves in the same predicament as the fellow who had the bear by the tail and let go—the bear ate him! Invasion now would catch the Nazis way off base.

Invasion now would be premature but decidedly timely. It's too bad that a man with his feet so firmly on the ground as Major Eliot has given an argument to the Chicago Tribune and Daily News crowd which they will use in an effort to achieve the very goal which the Nazis want—stalemate and a negotiated peace.

Dutch Patriots Burn Nazi Center

BERNE, July 19 (ICN).—Five Dutch patriots burned down the Labor Exchange at Hengelo, Holland, reports here state.

The same day a state of siege was declared in the town, which was cordoned off, and all young people of the 1923-24 class were shipped away.

The same measures were enforced in Amsterdam on June 21st.

While the southern and eastern outskirts were cordoned off, thousands of police conducted a mass roundup of Jews. Several thousand arrests were made.

Lack of Material Cuts Zeiss Output

BERNE, July 19 (ICN).—The Zeiss optical works in Jena, Germany, has been working only a few days a month lately because of a shortage of raw materials and of spare parts for precision instruments, information reaching here reveals.

But it may be argued that it is one thing to detect a Nazi withdrawal and another thing to take advantage of such a withdrawal. The record shows that the Red Army is not only capable of taking advantage of such a withdrawal but would consider the weakened position in which the Nazi army would

and listened through the windows from the outside. Local leaders of the CIO as well as Mexican trade union officials from across the border were present.

Mrs. Lombardo, surrounded by some Negro children, was given a place of honor along with the Mayor of Ciudad Juarez, Sr. Antonio Bermudez, and General Barriguetta, Commander of the Mexican garrison. Many members of the congregation were in army uniform.

With Reverend Nichelsberry officiating, the service began with the singing of old Negro spirituals. After the hymn, "Lord, my Lord," Lombardo Toledano mounted the pulpit.

He spoke of the war and of the aims for which it is fought. "We expect that the world of tomorrow will be a democratic world with all the liberties of that system. But for that it is necessary that all people fight, and above all those who have suffered most. If that happens, then we shall be able to say that there exists Christian democracy."

"No more slaves, no more ignorance and no more persecuted people. We hope that it will be thus," he declared.

Letters Found on Nazi Soldiers Insult Italians

The arrogant attitude of the German Nazis is shown not only to the peoples they oppress but even to their "allies," it is now conclusively shown.

Letters and diaries found on the bodies of captured German soldiers on the Eastern Front contain the most derogatory references to the Italians and to other peoples of the non-German Axis countries.

The following excerpts were given in a recent article by I. Zhigalov in the Soviet press, and reprinted here by INTER-CONTINENT NEWS:

Private Erich of the Nazi Army writes to his brother, "Our allies aren't worth much. Instead of clenching their teeth they pick up their feet and run like hell."

A brother in Berlin received the following letter from Private Joachim Eger, "You ought to have seen those damned macaroni dash. As soon as

shooting starts they run like hares. We will show them yet. They are only good for road building but not for war."

HE'S DESPERATE

Private Hellmuth Kessler of the 8th Company, 3rd Infantry, Police SS Division, writes to his family in Emden, Ruhr, "We are living better than at home. In the village where we are now, we are always killing children, pigs and cows. . . . We occupied Italian positions when those rascally swine ran away. Three divisions of them ran away and the Russians chased them."

A diary was discovered on a German soldier who had been in North Africa in 1941. He belonged to the 76th Infantry Regiment, 378th Infantry Division. He was sent with his unit in May, 1942, to the Eastern Front, where he was killed. His name is unknown because the diary was blood-stained. Following are some entries from his record:

"Storm in Mediterranean . . . ship torpedoed. . . . British fleet arrived from Gibraltar . . . I saw Naples and Pompeii. . . . I am awfully disappointed in Italy; there is manure everywhere and it's all so uncivilized."

"General Rommel. There's a commander for you! Generally speaking these Italians should be finished off with our rifle butts when this war is over. 'If we hadn't come the British would have been in Tripoli today. These Italians are just big sluggish swine."

"These Italian dogs blew up all the roads."

Gegreiter Joachim Benke writes to his relative Theodore Baar Hosenkamp, 3 Klausdorf near Kiel, "Thank God this funeral procession is over. (Referring to the retirement of two Italian and German divisions under Red Army pressure). You can imagine how our soldiers treat the Italians. If I

had been here I would have wrung their necks like I do to geese and chickens' necks and I would have gotten the greatest pleasure out of doing it."

The German soldiers show the same contempt for the Rumanians, Hungarians and other allies. Julius Andreas writes to his sister, "There are many Rumanians here. I am alone in this house. They come to spend the night here and then you have to keep a sharp eye on your things, otherwise they will be missing the next morning. They snap up everything like ravens and they are always looking at your bread because they get so little."

German spies shadow Rumanian soldiers. Even letters home are censored by German censors. A special circular was found on rules for sending letters home. It was signed by First Officer Captain Reissers. It orders that all mail of the 20th Rumanian Division must go through the hands of the German Communications Command.

Soviet Guns Crack Nazi Lines at Orel

(Continued from page 1)

mane out of their strongholds and fire points.

"Hardly anyone could withstand such heavy fire. The ceaseless roar of cannons was heard 30 to 40 miles away, all calibres 'joining the chorus."

"This stage of the artillery offensive lasted for 40 minutes. A few minutes before it ended the infantry, warned of it, rose to its full stature, running towards the scene of the explosions."

"Gradually shifting their fire to the depth the artillerymen accompanied the infantry to the enemy's main line, and with a barrage isolated the Germans, who took cover in the shelters behind the main line."

"The success of such a difficult and responsible operation as a breach in a defense depends largely upon the introduction of new methods to muddle all the enemy calculations and to take him by surprise."

"What was new in this artillery offensive? Systematic fire was kept up without shifting the blows at the earlier mapped targets. The conduct of such an offensive demands the synchronization of artillery and infantry action with the utmost precision."

"In good time the infantrymen reached the wall of fire just as the artillery preparation was coming to an end, and the artillerymen slightly shifted their fire to the depth, which was completely unnoticed by the enemy."

"And when the Germans tried to return to their trenches they were met by Russian bayonets. Neither could the enemy artillery and mortars hinder the progress of the Soviet infantry as they were silenced right at the beginning of the artillery offensive."

"In this way the enemy defense was breached throughout its depth and the principal German defense zone was broken through and demolished."

Pole Guerrillas Use Nazi Arms To Kill Nazis

BERNE, July 19 (ICN).—Polish guerrillas have learned the art of building up their arsenals at the expense of the Nazi enemy, reports reaching here state. Furthermore, they are beginning to carry out fairly complicated military operations.

For example, the Mickiewicz guerrilla detachment after capturing Tommy guns, raided a German stronghold at the Dudzin center from which the Germans frequently dispatch punitive expeditions against the Polish population and guerrillas.

The guerrillas attacked reinforced trenches protected by barbed wire, killed four gendarmes and two police officers and disarmed eight soldiers. The remaining occupants of the pillboxes fled. After this an enthusiastic meeting was held in the village and the local priest gave his blessings to the guerrillas.

Another detachment made a daring raid on a hemp mill at Zlardow, where large stocks of ammunition are stored. The guerrillas captured stores for future operations. Six Germans, including an officer, were killed in the raid.

Shipworkers Out Over Bonus Issue

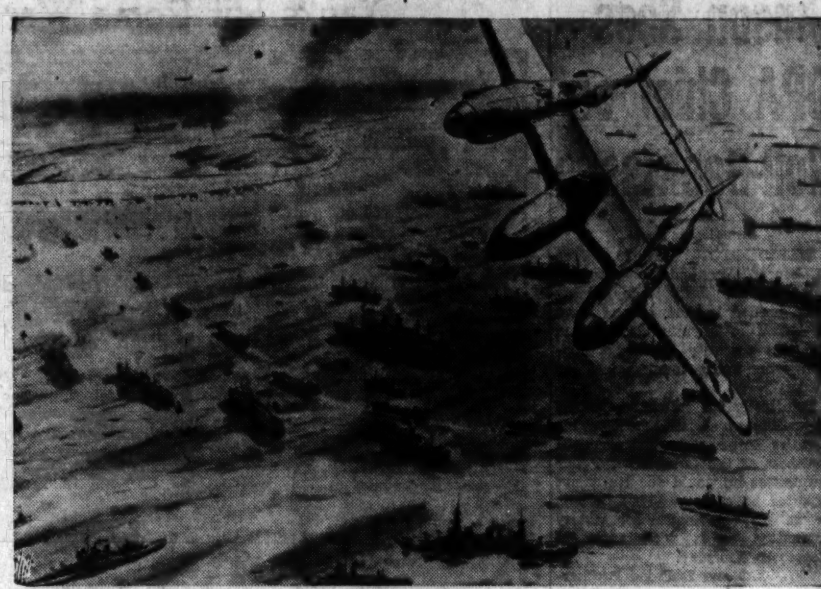
MONTREAL, July 19 (UP).—A dispute over a cost-of-living bonus was held responsible today for a walkout of 3,500 workers at the Canadian Vickers east-end shipyard here.

The strike started Saturday and was reported settled later in the day but was still under way today. A company official said, "They'll be back tomorrow."

About 40 police reserves were sent to the plant this morning when a crowd of strikers and sympathizers gathered but no violence was reported.

The employees are organized into several different unions and for some time have been agitating for the full payment of the \$4.25 weekly bonus.

Artist's Version of Sicilian Invasion



The greatest invasion fleet in history, which brought a mighty Allied army across the Mediterranean from North Africa to Sicily, inspired artist Noel Stokes to draw this graphic illustration of the event for the armed forces. The perfect coordination which enabled thousands of ships to carry men and supplies to the island is shown.

Ramirez Gov't Same As Castillo, Says Paper

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MONTVIDEO, July 19.—Discussing the foreign policy of the Pedro Ramirez regime, the bulletin Unidad, issued illegally by the central committee of the Argentine Communist Party, declares that as compared with the former ousted Castillo regime, the new military junta has introduced nothing new.

The criticism of the Ramirez foreign policy is contained in Number 9 of the Communist publication.

After pointing out that the Argentine Chamber of Deputies had voted for a rupture with the Axis, a step long demanded by all the major popular parties, Unidad declares that the statements of the Ramirez government are not exactly and formally the same as those of the Castillo regime, but since "deeds count and not words," the differences between the "new" and old government are insignificant.

There is an endeavor to play up the "pro-American basis of Argentine neutrality," especially in the speeches of the foreign minister, Vice Admiral Segundo Borno, but "even this has no persuasive power since the important things are deeds and not words," says the bulletin.

"If on June 26th the new government had decreed rupture of relations with the Axis, the whole world would have felt that the military junta was burying the dismal policies of Ramon Castillo and his foreign minister, Ruiz-Gulman."

But failing to do this, says Unidad, and systematically persecuting the democratic and pro-Allied organizations—"deeds of an obvious fascist nature"—cannot but create "suspicion in all the Americas with regard to the orientation of the new government."

"The fourth of June (military coup) creates a new situation," says Unidad, and "it would be foolish to

Puerto Ricans Offer Plan for Independence

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 19.—A new plan for Puerto Rican independence is proposed in a bill sent from here to the President's committee headed by Secretary Harold L. Ickes and Governor Rexford G. Tugwell.

The new measure is similar in most ways to the Tydings Bill, except that it includes safeguards for the island's economic protection, and proposes an intermediary 8-year period of commonwealth status before creation of a free Puerto Rican state.

This last proposal was seen here as a compromise with U. S. Congressional groups who are unwilling to grant immediate independence to Puerto Rico.

Signers of the bill, however, emphasized that the United States Government, as champion of democracy, is morally bound to give the Puerto Rican people the right to choose their own government, and to enable them to solve their economic problems on a sound basis.

The bill argues that the United States may retain military and naval bases on the island. It is signed by eight prominent Puerto Ricans, including Fernando Vilamé, Commissioner of Agriculture; Pedro Moscoso, director of the Puerto Rican Development Company, and Jose Costa Valverde, head of the Land Authority.

The youth of Alsace who either refuse to study in the Hitlerite schools or have been expelled from the schools by the authorities because of French origin are most active in damaging fascist communications.

The fascist press is obliged to admit that the savage reprisals against the young patriots are merely strengthening their hatred for the Hitlerites.

Red Cross Arranges for Canada Wheat to Greece

SAINT JOHN, N. B., July 19 (UP).

Under arrangements made by the International Red Cross, six Swedish ships are transporting Canadian wheat from this port to Greece.

Order of Lenin Awarded to Red Army 'Bard' on Birthday

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, July 19.—Prof. Alexandrov, conductor of the famous Red Army Song and Dance Ensemble and composer of some of the most popular Soviet songs, has been decorated with the Order of Lenin.

The Soviet Government presented the Order to the "bard of the Red Army," as he is affectionately called, on his 60th birthday.

Professor Alexandrov has given 40 years of his life to the study and teaching of music. As a young man in Petersburg he studied under such outstanding Russian composers as Rimsky-Korsakov, Glazunov and Lyadov, from whom he acquired a great part of his love for Russian folk music, which is the basis for many of his own compositions today.

In 1918 he came to the Moscow Conservatory of Music and worked as a teacher of musical theory. In

1922, he became a professor at the Conservatory. It was in 1928 that he organized the Red Army Song and Dance Ensemble which at that time consisted of 12 persons.

During the years that followed the ensemble continued to grow, until today it numbers 250 talented singers and dancers. It has become famous not only in the Soviet Union, but several European countries where it has visited.

"GREAT SOVIET LAND"

The Ensemble has visited practically every town and city of the Soviet Union. Alexandrov himself has traveled by train, Eskimo sledge, airplane, fighting schooner and tank to reach audiences. Since the outbreak of the war his Ensemble has given 1,300 concerts to the men of acting armies, in addition to thousands of concerts in the rear.

The program of the Ensemble always includes some of the old folk songs so loved by the Soviet people, as well as those of the new war, many of which were written by Alexandrov himself. Among the most popular of his new compositions, both among Red Army men and civilians, are "Sacred War," "Poem About the Ukraine," "25 Years of the Red Army" and "Great Soviet Land."

This is not the first time that the Soviet Government has expressed appreciation for the services rendered by Alexandrov. In 1939 he received the Stalin prize for his "Hymn to the Bolshevik Party" (words by Lebedev-Kumach), and a number of other outstanding compositions. Even before that, the ensemble as a whole had been awarded the Order of the Red Banner, and Professor Alexandrov the Order of the Red Star. Sometimes later he received the titles of Peoples Artist of the USSR.

Nazis Still Stunned by Stalingrad and Tunisia

GENEVA, July 19 (ICN).—"Germany Weighted Down by Uncertainty" says the headline of a telegraphed dispatch from Berlin which appeared in the Swiss newspaper, *Zuricher Zeitung*, this week.

"The German people are laboring under mental stress," the dispatch says, "and the rear is perhaps causing the government more concern than affairs at the front. It is in vain that the German leadership has lately been conducting a systematic campaign for strengthening the morale of the people."

The correspondent further cites a statement from the *Brusseler Zeitung* that "not a single month of war has brought the Germans greater mental distress than June, 1943. The shock of Stalingrad and Tunisia has not yet worn off in the rear. Although panic and complete moral collapse have been averted, repercussions are still strong. The present uncertainty contributes to further psychological tension."

The correspondent concludes: "The initiative has slipped from the hands of the Hitlerites, not only at the front but also in the field of propaganda."

India C. P. Leader Asks Congress-League Unity

By Purna Chara Joshi

(Gen'l Secretary, Indian Communist Party)

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, July 12 (Delayed).—The issue of the future of the All-India National Congress, whose leaders have been in jail for almost a year now, continues to agitate Indian public opinion.

In recent days, Copinath Srivastava, a prominent United Provinces member of the Congress and a former parliamentary secretary, has come out with a declaration denying that any official Congress non-violence movement ever got started in India.

It was allegedly because the Congress started its sabotage campaign last August that the organization was disbanded by the government and its leaders arrested.

URGES CONFERENCE
Srivastava argues that Gandhi had declared that a non-violence movement would begin, but before anything happened he was arrested and his movement shattered.

"It would therefore not be incorrect to state," says Srivastava, "that the movement never really got started" since its leaders were all arrested, and for this reason the government has no case.

The United Provinces member goes on to point out that the main content of the National Congress resolution last summer was "national defense" alongside the Allied powers.

All the more deplorable that Gandhi's request for facilities to review the situation together with the Congress working committee members, was also refused by the government.

Srivastava suggests that the only way out is to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee members who are today out of jail, to pass a resolution suspending the August resolution until the All-India Congress Committee can meet formally.

Srivastava is supported by some members of the Congress including the editor of the *Benares Daily Journal*.

CP WELCOMES MOVE
The Communist Party welcomes Srivastava's move, but warns that he has no easy task before him. Within the All-India National Congress there are three groups today.

One small extreme faction wants to prolong the deadlock under the influence of the Trotskyite Subhas Chandra Bose.

A second and major section vacillates but is on the whole anxious to solve the deadlock on the basis of the release of the Congress leaders.

They also supported the Communist Party's move for coalition ministries with a progressive program and warned against a coalition ministry without popular and Congress support.

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16 P. OVENGLASS SET
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Toledano Urges Unity in Texas Negro Church Talk

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, July 19.—From the pulpit of a Negro Baptist Church at El Paso, Tex., Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Latin-America's foremost labor leader, earlier this week urged a large Negro congregation and the entire people of the United States to contribute everything possible to win the war "not only to defeat fascism but to forge a happier world in which race discrimination will no longer exist."

"Fascism is based on race discrimination and that is its most savage, sanguinary, primitive and brutal aspect. To assure the progress of the world, the racial problem must disappear," he declared.

Lombardo Toledano had been invited to speak at the church by Reverend William Nichelsberry and by the members of the Board of the Negro Temple.

"Brothers, this is the first time in my life that I have spoken in a church," the President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers began. He spoke to one of the biggest crowds that church had ever seen. Negroes from El Paso and nearby regions, liberally mixed with whites, jammed the church

Rent Control Aide Hikes His Own Tenants

Here's More Proof Why Rent Freezing In City Is Needed

By Louise Mitchell

Evidence... if any more is needed... that voluntary rent control does not work has now been placed before the public.

William Demarest, chairman of Manhattan's voluntary rent committee, which is vested with the job of keeping rents stabilized, has been revealed as a rent booster.

The report of the Mayor's Committee on Property Improvement released Sunday used the example of Demarest's firm, William A. White & Sons to show that immediate rent freezing was imperative. Demarest is first vice-president of White and Sons.

"An example of failure (to keep down rent) is found in the following case," stated the report.

A tenant at 11 E. 88th St., Manhattan managed by White and Sons, was told that his rent on renewal will be increased from \$50 to \$60 per month.

ADMITTS TENANT'S STORY
The tenant informed the Mayor's Committee that as soon as he had protested the increase, his apartment was advertised in a New York paper for \$65. Mr. Demarest was appealed to for help where his firm was concerned. He admitted the facts were correct and added that the building was in receivership and that the receiver was stubborn. It seems that Demarest was easily impressed with the receiver's stubbornness on raising rents, making little or no effort to convince the receiver to control rents.

Demarest has claimed all along that "it is not fair to ask us to hold the line on rents."

The Mayor's committee report concluded: "The current status of voluntary rent control is pitifully inadequate but increasing compliance. Additional proof that voluntary rent control does not work is shown in the number of complaints of rent boosts received by the committee since OPA appealed to landlords to refrain from increasing rents. Not a single lease with a rent increase has been withdrawn.

Meanwhile it was made known that OPA administrator Prentiss Brown has sent a special committee of rent experts to New York City to study the situation. The group will confer with the Mayor's committee and will conduct a private investigation. In about two weeks the group's findings will be placed before Brown for further action.

FREEZING IMPERATIVE NOW
It was pointed out by rent groups yesterday that unless immediate rent freezing take place, all new renewals and rentals will be subject to increases. If the price agency freezes rents, it must give landlords 60 days notice. Unless ceilings are officially announced by the middle of August, they will come too late to affect tenants negotiating new leases effective Oct. 1.

About 100,000 families in apartment houses in New York City will thus be forced to pay increased rents from 10 to 20 per cent this fall unless this city is placed under a rent freeze immediately. The number of families affected by the increase will, otherwise, continue to increase. Landlords who were otherwise obeying the voluntary plan will also be encouraged to profiteer.

In its appeal to landlords to refrain from boosting rents, OPA said that rents should remain at March 1, 1942 levels. In most cities where control is in effect, rents have remained stable though real estate boards have attempted to wreck control.

The cost of living is already 10 per cent above "Little Steel" formula levels. Any new increases set back the stabilization program and undermine the entire plan for price control of food, clothing and other cost of living necessities.

Places Still Open At Workers School
A few places remain open in the third and fourth summer day schools opening July 26 and Aug. 2, respectively. The Workers School has announced. All places in the first and second schools are filled. Instructors in the third and fourth schools will be Samuel Baron, Francis Franklin, George Siskind and Elizabeth Lawson. The curriculum remains the same as in the first two schools—problems of the people's war; the economics of the war and the peace; highlights of American history; elements of Marxism-Leninism.

Hours of the school are from 9 to 1 daily, five days a week, for two weeks. The fee is \$10 and six scholarships are still available for those who wish to take advantage of them.

All applicants must be recommended, and must be interviewed by Elizabeth Lawson, Director of the Summer Day Schools, at Room 801, 35 East 12th St.

PENNIES
The new ration book is now available. It contains 100 coupons for food and other necessities. It is a handy way to keep track of your rationing.

Pointers on Points
If you failed to apply for mail for the forthcoming ration book, apply in person at your local rationing board on or after Aug. 1. Mailing out of new books applied for with regular forms, should be completed by July 21.

RED STAMP RATIONING—P, Q, R, and S red coupons in War Ration Book 2, covering meats, butter, fats, canned milk and cheese, remain valid throughout July.

BLUE STAMP RATIONING—N, P and Q blue stamps in War Ration Book 2, covering processed foods and dried beans, etc., are valid through Aug. 7.

SHOES—No. 18 coupon in War Ration Book 1, good for one pair, through Oct. 31.

COFFEE—Coupon No. 21 will be good through July 21 for one pound. Coupon No. 22 from July 22 to Aug. 11.

SUGAR—Coupon No. 13, in War Ration Book 1, good for five pounds of sugar through Aug. 15. Five pounds for season's home canning is available at stores on Coupons 15 and 16.

GASOLINE—A coupons are worth three gallons each. B and C coupons two and one-half gallons. T coupons five gallons. The A coupon numbered 5 lasts through July 21. B and C bear own expiration dates.

1,500 Return to Work
CANTON, O., July 19 (UP)—Production resumed today at the steel division of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. as 1,500 strikers returned to work on the company's promise to delay installation of a new work week schedule.

HURRY! THEY'RE GOING FAST!
GET YOUR 16 Pc. OVENGLASS SET
Start Saving Coupons Now!
See Page 2

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Auburn, Hub of Civil War Underground Railway, Welcomes Negro Convention

By Eugene Gordon

Harriet Tubman, liberator of women, of whatever race or nationality, and liberator of her own, the Negro people, would have loved the scene which was enacted above her grave in Auburn, N.Y., a few days ago. Delegates to the 35th annual convention of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., in Auburn, following the closing session, went to Harriet Tubman's grave and there listened to a proclamation—and a tribute.

The proclamation was read by Miss Audrey Moore, newly elected to the state executive board of the Federation of Women's Clubs as its historian. Miss Moore is a well-known Communist Party leader in Harlem.

The city of Auburn went all out in its welcome to the Negro women delegates. The Mayor personally greeted them. Most doors were thrown wide open to them. Auburn was a famous station on the Underground Railway and its old traditions seem still to be alive.

"It's ironic, therefore," Miss Moore remarks, "that the reactionary Congressman Taber comes from there."

Least anybody be inclined to doubt Miss Moore's characterization of Mr. Taber, let it be recalled that he did as much as anybody in Congress to kill the National Youth Administration. He was the Congressman who, during the debate on NYA, stirred the poll-taxers and their friends with hatred, toward

that progressive government enterprise. Taber said that "in my territory" at the NYA boarding school "we see a white boy and a black girl come out together," adding: "The whole program has been demoralizing. I do not think we ought to permit it to continue any longer."

It was against Taber's kind that the great Harriet Tubman fought all her life. It is against his kind that the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs has carried on and will carry on.

PROCLAMATION
The proclamation to Harriet Tubman goes:

"We, delegates to the 35th annual convention of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs, standing here at the resting place of one of America's greatest women, the immortal Harriet Tubman, today dedicate ourselves to carry on her noble and uplifting work for freedom. We hold her life's work as a symbol, a shining example, for all humanity to follow."

"This great woman understood clearly the issues of her day: the abolition of slavery, the struggle of our nation over the slaveholders who wished to divide our country—a struggle resulting in the bloody Civil War—and the struggle for woman suffrage."

"Today our country is engaged in another great war for the cause of justice, and today again we, the women of the Empire State Federation, rally to the cause of our nation in its struggle to preserve the Four Freedoms."

"At this historic moment and upon this consecrated ground we call upon the women of our nation, Negro and white, gentle and Jew, to organize behind our government for victory over the enemy at home and abroad. We urge you to fight the discrimination and Jim-crowism which are hampering our country's war effort and endangering the victory."

"We, the women of the Empire State Federation, pledge ourselves to carry on, lifting as we climb, and knowing that the end crowns the work."

CIVIL WAR HEROINE
The epitaph on Harriet Tubman's tombstone describes her as a heroine of the underground railway and a nurse and a scout in the Civil War. She was born "about 1820 in Maryland" and died March 10, 1913, at Auburn, N.Y.

ACTION CONVENTION
This federation of Negro women's clubs was organized 35 years ago. It is affiliated with the National Association of Colored Women, organized 47 years ago. The Federation represents about 20,000 organized women. Delegates, from all over New York State, numbered about 50.

"It was an action convention," Miss Moore declares. "Action, first, toward winning this war against the

axis, and, secondly, action toward getting the Negro's rights, so that he will be the better able to participate in the war."

The convention was severe in its condemnation of the American Red Cross for its admitted discrimination of Negro blood donors. It unanimously agreed, nevertheless, that the Negro people must give their blood even while fighting the reactionary Red Cross policy of Jim crow.

The delegates representing 20,000 of New York's Negro women, passed a resolution calling for the opening of a military land front in western Europe as a means of hastening a United Nation victory. Equally significant was the resolution pledging to President Roosevelt to "speak out now, boldly, for the full rights of the Negro people," asserting that one way of doing so being to integrate Negro service men and white service men together in identical military units.

A highlight was a message from 200 Jewish women, guests at near-by Camp Beacon, which said in part: "We will fight, side by side with the Negro women, and with all other democratic and patriotic women of all creeds and nationalities in our country, against every form of discrimination, wherever it shows its head, that threatens our unity and our war effort; and especially will we fight against the Axis-inspired Jim Crowism and Anti-Semitism."

Black Market Pigsty
This unsanitary, slaughter barn, typical of thousands throughout the country, is operated by persons who supply meat to the black market. Note the blood-spattered walls and the condition of the bench on which the hog is being prepared for market.

Lewis Meets With UMW Committee
WASHINGTON, July 19 (UP)—John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers Policy Committee reviewed the coal wage dispute in "general terms" today and then recessed until Wednesday.

A spokesman said if any change in policy is announced, it will not be until after Wednesday. He gave no indication of the UMW's probable action if the administration carries out its announced plans to return the mines to private operation under terms of the Connally-Smith Anti-Strike Law. The policy committee had instructed the miners to return to the pits on the assumption the government would retain control of the mines.

The committee appointed six members to meet with three American Federation of Labor representatives tomorrow to discuss UMW reaffiliation with the AFL. In addition to Lewis, UMW representatives are Vice-President John O'Leary, Sec'y-Treas. Thomas Kennedy, President William Mitchell and Percy Telow of West Virginia's District 17, and President Mark Brennan of District Seven, Pennsylvania.

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To Tighten Hog Marketing Control

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UP)—The War Food Administration and Office of Price Administration tonight announced new regulations extending and tightening federal control over hog marketing and slaughtering through a price ceiling on live hogs and federal licensing of slaughterers.

OPA disclosed that a flat maximum price of \$14.75 per hundred weight, Chicago basis, will be established for live hogs early in August. The price, approved by WFA, is below the record high of \$16.10 reached this spring but is "slightly above" those prevailing in recent weeks and substantially higher than live hog prices prior to 1942, OPA said.

A federal licensing system for slaughterers, WFA said, will replace the current permit system on Aug. 15.

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, July 19.—Price ceilings on live hogs, sought by the Office of Price Administration since last October and blocked first by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard and then by former War Food Administrator Chester Davis, were nearer a certainty July 19, than at any previous date.

The WFA publicity department still was holding up official announcement of the ceilings, which were slated to be at \$14.75 a hundredweight, Chicago basis.

Former OPA Deputy Administrator J. Kenneth Galbraith is known to have battled Wickard and then Davis at length in the effort to obtain Dept. of Agriculture permission, necessary under the Price Control Act, to put ceilings on livestock. When Prentiss Brown went to work as Price Administrator last January he agreed to the need of putting ceilings on live hogs at once, but so long as Davis was in there pitching against such inflationary controls, OPA failed to score.

Brown in the meantime has sided with production-as-tactical forces regarding beef, livestock ceilings, as has Judge Marvin Jones, who replaced Davis after the President bade Davis farewell in spirited fashion. Brown said last week that he and Jones didn't think other ceilings on livestock necessary.

The WFA plans to license all livestock slaughterers, which would allow for a stricter control of distribution. However, when a WFA information specialist was asked if this would mean that the present situation, where even in Washington a person can buy a two-inch beef steak every night in the week if he has enough money to pay for it, while stores or restaurants in many neighborhoods occupied by war workers go beefless, he said: "No, we'll have to leave that to the industry."

Negro Surgeon Operates On Heart--Patient Lives
(Special to the Daily Worker)
EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 19.—Dr. H. H. Weathers, of this city, is one of the few surgeons in the history of medical science who has successfully operated on the human heart—successfully, in the sense that the patient lived. Dr. Weathers, as was the first surgeon ever successfully to

living person, is a Negro.

A young man by the name of Nathaniel Pickett was brought to St. Mary's hospital, here, last week suffering from a stab wound in the right auricle of the heart, a wound such as usually proves fatal in a few minutes. It is said that it would have been fatal in Pickett's case, if Dr. Weathers had not incised the pericardium membrane surrounding the heart and performed a figure-8 suture of the muscles of the right auricle. In ordinary language, the surgeon took three stitches in the youth's heart.

The patient is recovering. The first surgery successfully to perform a similar operation was

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Pet of Fascists at Tamiment Forum

By Sender Garlin

Eugene Lyons, whose book, "The Red Decade," is being peddled by the pro-fascist, anti-Semitic Gerald L. K. Smith, is announced in the current New Leader as a featured speaker at Camp Tamiment next week.

Lyons' subject will be "The Cultural Front," based on one of the chapters in his "Red Decade." Its thesis is that Hollywood is under "Kremlin control."

Paired with Lyons in the Tamiment program is Frederick Wolfman, the World-Telegram's red-baiting snapper.

Camp Tamiment, founded by the right wing Socialists operating the Rand School in the early Twenties, has long been utilized as a center for anti-Soviet agitation. William Henry Chamberlain and other foes of the USSR are frequently speakers at the camp forum. The Roosevelt Administration has been a target for numerous attacks at these forums.

That the discussions are not merely part of the camp's "social activities" is indicated by the prominence given by the commercial press to speakers appearing there from time to time.

A telephone conversation with Ben Josephson, manager of Camp Tamiment at Rushkill, Pa., shed

little light on the invitation extended Lyons. Mr. Josephson said he didn't have charge of "cultural matters." Although he is manager of the camp, he disclaimed knowledge as to who is in charge of the speakers' programs.

Lyons is a frequent contributor to the New Leader and his anti-Soviet tirades are prominently featured in the publication. His "Red Decade," now being hawked by native fascists by the leader of the America First Party, Gerald L. K. Smith, is a slanderous attack upon hundreds of American progressives in all walks of life.

Assailed in the book are Prof. Robert M. La Follette and William E. Dodd, Jr., who, with Goodwin Watson, were last week vigorously defended by President Roosevelt following action by Congressional reactionaries to drive these anti-fascists from government employ.

Negro Surgeon Operates On Heart--Patient Lives
(Special to the Daily Worker)
EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 19.—Dr. H. H. Weathers, of this city, is one of the few surgeons in the history of medical science who has successfully operated on the human heart—successfully, in the sense that the patient lived. Dr. Weathers, as was the first surgeon ever successfully to

living person, is a Negro.

A young man by the name of Nathaniel Pickett was brought to St. Mary's hospital, here, last week suffering from a stab wound in the right auricle of the heart, a wound such as usually proves fatal in a few minutes. It is said that it would have been fatal in Pickett's case, if Dr. Weathers had not incised the pericardium membrane surrounding the heart and performed a figure-8 suture of the muscles of the right auricle. In ordinary language, the surgeon took three stitches in the youth's heart.

The patient is recovering. The first surgery successfully to perform a similar operation was

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It All Adds Up

Weekly Report on Communist Party and Press Fund Drive of the N.Y. State Communist Party.

The Columbus Hill Club of the 7th A.D., Manhattan, sent the following telegram to Bernard Oester, N. Y. State Treasurer of the Communist Party, "OVER THE TOP ON FUND QUOTA TONIGHT GOING AFTER ANOTHER TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT." This places the C. H. Club on record as the first Club in New York to go over the top. Who's going to be second?

Unless we're told otherwise, it looks as if it might be the 4th A.D. Club in Manhattan. As of July 6th they've reported 56 per cent completed. Late reports should boost that figure considerably. The only serious black mark on an otherwise good record is the fact that the 56 per cent raised includes only 12 subscriptions to The Worker!

Then there's the story of Sylvia Frances of the Tom Paine Club of the 18th A.D. Kings. Sylvia joined the Party the last day of the recent recruiting drive. She spends most afternoons in the neighborhood park with her small child. A little over a week ago she raised \$5 for the Fund Drive in NICKELS AND DIMES from other housewives in the park. What makes us proud of our new comrade Sylvia, is not alone HOW MUCH was raised—but HOW it was raised.

Traveling up North to the Southern Tier which includes Binghamton, Endicott, Elmira, Ithaca, etc., we find that 51 per cent of the Drive Quota has been reached, with 52 per cent of The Worker subscription quota turned in. The Southern Tier, can match its record with almost any section or county organization in NYC, particularly on the securing of subscriptions.

We'd rather not mention figures for Buffalo, though. It would simply provoke the raising of eyebrows and the question, "What's the matter with Buffalo?" Well, what is the matter with Buffalo? Let's hear from you.

Another story of outstanding individual achievement is the story of Joe Boykin of the Wilkins Club, 8th A.D., Bronx. Boykin is a needle trades worker, member of Local 35 of the ILGWU. To date he has collected over \$100 for the Party and Press Fund Drive, as he says,

"by going to the people and asking them." While on a three week vacation in Woodridge he collected \$55 from guests of the hotel and local residents of Woodridge for the Drive. In addition he collected another \$25 for Russian War Relief.

Since his return, the bulk of the money he collected has come in small contributions from workers of his shop and union. His contributors range from rank and file union members to union officials, and even to a contribution from his employer.

Two pledges: The Industrial Division pledges to reach 60 per cent by Aug. 1st. Kings County also pledges 60 per cent by Aug. 1st. Dare we raise the question of competition?

The 2nd A. D. Queens leads the County with 45 per cent of its quota attained. But again the question: why only 13 subscriptions? Also in Queens we have the Thompson Hill Branch which has chalked up 40 per cent of its quota and expects to reach 50 per cent before another week rolls by.

Two in One: With the Communist Party launching its drive to collect signatures on its nominating petitions on July 28th, Branches and Clubs are planning to combine subscription and renewal getting with the securing of signatures. Excellent idea!

Here's a slogan that hits the nail on the head! "EVERY SUBSCRIPTION IS A VOTE FOR COMMUNIST AND OTHER WIN-THE-WAR CANDIDATES."

We're planning to run this column every Monday as a reflection of individual and collective efforts to carry through the Press and Party Fund Drive with success amongst the people of New York. Do you know of an outstanding achievement of some Branch or section?—or an interesting, exciting experience of some individual—perhaps yourself? Let us know about it.

And since this places us in the category of a regular Daily Worker column—at least for the duration of the Drive—we might as well enter into competition with the other columnists for contributions. You may as well know it now—that anything you may send to the others will end up in our department anyway, so BE SMART—take the short cut

Green Demands Immediate Food Rollback

(Continued from Page 1)

started, but Congress has failed to act against inflation.

His criticism of Congress, coming just as the CIO launched nationwide plans to bring pressure on legislators, gave hope of AFL cooperation.

"In the halls of Congress," Mr. Green said, "the voices of special interests were dominant. Big farming combinations, cattlemen, distributors and packers demanded action by Congress which would permit the sky to be the limit for prices."

"Three times the Senate voted to forbid price roll-backs before it finally recanted by a single vote. In all of this debate, the interests of the consumers were ignored except by organized labor."

The AFL president called the food situation the "domestic emergency of the moment" and demanded "intelligent and orderly action to assure workers and their families of a decent place to live in and enough nourishing food to eat within the reach of their income."

Bedloe Tribute To Poet Lazarus

A patriotic rally and tribute to Emma Lazarus at the Statue of Liberty will be held Thursday, July 22, at 1 P. M.

The laying of a wreath will be followed by speeches from Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr. Other Green, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and Clara Shavelson of the IWO.

This rally has been arranged by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born and the Women's Clubs, International Workers Order of New York City. All those who wish to attend should gather at the ticket office on the Sutton Line Pier at 12:30. Many of the women are planning to bring their children and picnic lunches with a view to spending the afternoon on the island.

and send it directly to this column. EVERY DOLLAR AND SUB HELPS. IT ALL ADDS UP!

Soviets Take 130 More Towns at Orel

(Continued from Page 1)

the Russian resources in man power and material have failed entirely," the Nazi party newspaper Völkischer Beobachter said, according to a United Press Zurich dispatch.

The Red Air Force held clear aerial superiority and night and day was bombing railroads, highways and airbases west and south of Orel, hitting reinforcements of all sorts which the Germans were sending to the front.

Moscow advices indicated that for most of Sunday, German counter-attacks had slowed up the Soviet forces.

But the attack started again at dawn Monday and front dispatches reported that fresh gains were being registered.

Driving along and across the narrow winding roads and streams which threaded the dense forests, the Red Army reached an area of open fields and were now fighting through rolling hills which were intersected by rivers, creeks and ravines.

A special front dispatch to the Moscow newspaper Pravda said that the Soviet advance guard had

smashed through the German mobile artillery and driven far ahead of the main body, striking at the enemy rear and clearing the way to the defenses immediately around Orel.

German shocktroops were counter-attacking as many as 12 times a day in some sectors," dispatches said, and were reinforced almost hourly by new masses of tanks, infantry and artillery.

Front dispatches emphasized that though the main Soviet forces advanced only from three to four miles Sunday, the shock detachments broke through in considerable depth at points all along the front to seize important communications and wipe out broken German units.

Pravda correspondent said that the Red Army attack was getting stronger daily and that the Germans were being given no rest so that they could not entrench in new positions as line after line was rolled up.

Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, a leading German military commentator, said that the German High Command had "abandoned the idea of extensive German offensive operations."

Judge Hastie Scores Attacks on Negro Troops

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Judge William H. Hastie, vice-president of the National Lawyers Guild, today urged the national government to stop "civilian violence" against Negro soldiers.

Attacks on Negroes in the armed forces not only have

not ceased but are "continuing unabated," he said, pointing out that five Negro soldiers were killed or wounded in civilian communities in the first three months of 1943.

This outrageous anti-Negro violence has been the "greatest single factor" undermining the morale of the Negro people, he declared.

Blame for the situation was placed first of all against the Department of Justice, which has not really tried to punish the guilty nor halt the violence.

But beyond that, Judge Hastie said, "the Federal authorities have failed miserably to build up any public sentiment against the mis-

treatment of the colored soldier." He also urged "a positive program of education" within the armed forces.

Judge Hastie contended that "the President, the Secretary of War and all the officials in Washington to whom the people would listen have remained silent on the subject of violence against the Negro soldier." If these men made appeals to the public, it would have a most favorable effect, he thought.

Judge Hastie's statement was in the form of a report to the National Lawyers Guild.

Fight Looms For Lt. Gov. Wallace's Post

(Continued from Page 1)

A political fight for the lieutenant governorship of the State of New York, left vacant by the death of Thomas W. Wallace, and a special election in November loomed yesterday.

Republicans, taking advantage of the State Constitution and the Public Officers Law, are planning to oppose an election. The Democrats want one.

If an election is held and a New Deal candidate is nominated against a pro-Dewey GOP candidate the election might become the most important one in the nation this year.

If no election is held, Joe R. Hanley, president pro tem of the Senate, a Republican, will be the lieutenant governor until 1945.

Attorney General L. Goldstein is expected to make the first move on the question of the special election following the funeral of Mr. Wallace which takes place today.

If Goldstein rules against the election the Democrats are expected to take the matter into the courts.

Michael J. Kennedy, leader of the New York County Democratic organization, stated his party was prepared to challenge the GOP at the polls this fall. Other Democratic leaders have expressed a similar opinion.

They plan to take the matter to the lower courts and the court of appeals if necessary.

The Democrats are planning to act with an eye on the 1944 elections. They plan to block any "draft Dewey for President" move by the election of a Democratic lieutenant governor.

If the Democrats were successful in defeating a GOP candidate for lieutenant governor in the fall, they reason, Dewey would be forced to keep out of the Presidential campaign or relinquish control of the state to the Democrats.

Akron Bus Transport Normal

AKRON, Ohio, July 19 (UP).—Transportation service was operating normally today for the first time since last Wednesday, when 400 bus and street car operators struck in protest over a Regional War Labor Board panel recommendation.

Willkie Republicans Meet to Rally Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

Chicago attorney, emphasized the struggle against "isolationism" in the Republican Party. A number of other speakers also attacked this isolationism, claiming that the majority of the Republican voters are for collaboration with the Allied Nations but that there are powerful forces within the party who still seek a policy of "unconditional nationalism."

While no names of individuals were mentioned to identify these forces, one of the leading speakers, Senator Warren Austin of Vermont, singled out the Republican Nationalist Revival Committee, recently organized in Chicago.

Both Watson and Senator Austin, in their addresses, developed more specific programs of post-war collaboration than was contained in the resolution adopted by the conference.

Watson demanded active post-war collaboration with our Allies which would include economic arrangements leading to an expanding world economy, and the raising of living standards all over the world. He called for "active participation by the United States in word affairs as a realistic and practical partner—not as a bully, exploiter or mere sentimentalist."

URGES CRIMINALS PUNISHED

Senator Austin called for occupation of the Axis lands after the war to break up their armed forces, to prevent their construction of facilities to manufacture armaments, and to administer "firm, retributive justice by punishment of the leaders in crime and brutality."

He also urged that armed forces be maintained in each of the United Nations "to maintain peace and order."

An extensive program of organization of the Association "down to every precinct" was proposed. Purpose of the organization would be to "conduct an extensive campaign of education" among the Republican voters and to support Republicans for office who favor a policy of international collaboration.

The conference decided to send a delegation to Republican National Chairman, Harrison Spangler, to demand that the Advisory Committee of 49 Republican leaders appointed by him to formulate post-war policy announce their intentions at once. It also called for action by Republican Congressmen, soon after Congress reconvenes, on the resolutions favoring international collaboration that have been introduced in both Houses.

The conference gave little attention to the immediate issues involved in winning the war. While there was no extended discussion on home front problems, a few speakers took passing cracks at the "New Deal" and the "Bureaucracy and inefficiency" of the national Administration, typical of the Republican position.

Little was said regarding the need for national unity to win the war, and the responsibility of Republicans who support all-out war for creating this unity.

Prominent speakers who addressed the conference were Congressman Baldwin of New York, Eaton of New Jersey, Herter of Boston and Scott of Philadelphia. Governors Baldwin of Connecticut and Wills of Vermont also spoke, as did Mrs. Robert Low Bacon of New York, national vice-president of the Association, and several others.

New York Republicans who attended, besides Congressman Baldwin and Mrs. Bacon, included Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat and John S. McCook, president of the New York Young Republican Club. The regular Republican organization stayed away.

Other states represented include the six New England states, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

Axis Envoys Sore And Very Hungry

LOUDBON, July 19 (UP).—The London Evening Standard reported today that the new Brazilian Ambassador to Portugal, Dr. Neves da Fontoura, last week held the most lavish party of the war in Lisbon to celebrate the invasion of Sicily.

According to the newspaper, the party originally had been intended to mark the presentation of Dr. Fontoura's credentials, but it developed into a brilliant gathering of 700 people, including every pro-Allyed diplomat in the Portuguese capital. The Spanish Ambassador, Nicholas Franco, brother of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, was among the guests.

devoting five minutes to foreign politics and the excavations of the town was noted for its antiquities, and all the local aristocrats adored archaeology, the visitors settled down to a good gossip. But this afternoon the conversation revolved round one subject—the second ballot. Grandmaison felt like a hero. He was a testy but inoffensive old man with the skull of a new-born baby and a gouty foot in a felt slipper. Whenever he got angry he would stick out his gouty foot and shout: "Never!"

Breiteuil stirred his cup vigorously and said: "My friend, in the situation that has been created the noblest thing to do is to withdraw."

"Never! I'm not Dugard. I know Tessa will get in, but there are some defeats that are more honorable than victory."

"There's no need to get angry," said Breiteuil. "The two thousand votes given to you will throw Tessa into the camp of our enemies, but remember he's one of the right sort."

"This provoked a general outbreak of indignation. 'Remember the Staysky affair!'"

"The man's a Mason! He's a member of the Grand Orient Lodge!"

"And what about Desser's money?"

"The right sort?" roared Grandmaison. "Do you know his writings? The man's an atheist. Worse than that—a cynic! The lay school, indeed! It produces nothing but a pack of loafers, who want to divide up everything. Never!"

Breiteuil began speaking with a passion unusual for him. "Now let's get this straight," he said. "Our country is on the verge of revolution. The Popular Front may drag France into war. And even if we're victorious as a country, the victory will be a defeat for us. Tessa is against religious education! Granted. But what's the sense of worrying about a cold when a man's got galloping consumption. Tessa is emphatically not a Communist. I talked to him yesterday and he gave me his assurance of everything. The Popular Front will be in power tomorrow. If we can't stop it by frontal assault, we must blow it up from within. A dozen Tessas will do the job. In order to save France, I'm willing to unite not only with Tessa but even with the Germans. Yes, yes, let me finish! If I'm told tomorrow that revolution is inevitable, I shall answer: call in Hitler!"

There was a general silence. The Marquise de Nior whispered: "You talk in a very remarkable way, Monsieur Breiteuil! But it's depressing! Lord, how depressing it is!" She dropped the sugar-tongs on the floor.

(To be continued tomorrow)



SYNOPSIS: Deputy Paul Tessa, a politician who takes his orders from the real rulers of France, the financiers, has come out for the Popular Front and is campaigning for re-election. The year is 1935 and the French people have adopted the Popular Front as their instrument of better government. Most of all they want an end to corruption in government. All over France the unions are growing stronger and the will to democracy is rising.

IN FRANCE's big business circles, however, the very financiers who in the past have thrown their silent support to the fascists are now fighting with the Popular Front. Their aim is to enter and control it. Jules Desser, armaments manufacturer and one of the real rulers of France, is shrewd, cynical and realistic. He now the weak spots in the Popular Front and tackles them one by one. He has utter contempt for Villard, the socialist. MEANWHILE in all corners of the French nation the fascists are at work, disrupting, disuniting, slandering the Communists and baiting the Jews. Their leader is Breiteuil, who conspires with army leaders and industrialists to seize France for Hitler. ONLY THE COMMUNISTS are acutely aware of the immediate danger which fascism holds for France. Their warnings go unheeded in government circles, however, where the fear of democracy is greater than hatred of Hitler.

DESSER has given Tessa his backing for re-election and even though it seems quite assured the Radical deputy is nervous. Opposing Tessa for deputy from Poitiers were Didier, Communist, General Grandmaison, conservative, and Dugard, fascist.

been wounded in the war; two fingers of his right hand were missing, and somehow this mutilation was reflected in the expression of his face. He spoke tersely, snapping out the words as though he were giving orders. Whenever a Communist mounted the platform, Breiteuil left the hall. He said he couldn't listen to such people. He was not on the board of any company, had nothing to do with financial speculation and lived modestly. He was said to spend part of his salary on propaganda. His favorite hobby was the training of youth. He formed boys' brigades, drilled the lads, and spoke to them in glowing terms about the Chouans, the National Guards and the gendarmes. He made the mothers' darlings march in the rain and raise their arms at the word of command. Late in life he married an ugly woman with no money and fussed like a nursemaid over his puny, capricious five-year-old son. This seemed to be his only weakness.

Tessa stood in the doorway, not knowing what to say. Breiteuil rose from his chair.

"How do you do, Paul? You don't look well. Expect you're tired."

"I am, very. But what are you doing here? Passing through?"

"No, I've come down from Paris. You know, don't you, that Dugard is a pupil of mine? He's young, but he's not stupid. He needs encouraging."

Tessa was furious. Breiteuil had come to help Dugard. Well, that was his affair. But it was most tactless of him to come to Tessa, still more so to confide in him for looking tired.

"Forgive me," he said, "but I must really go to bed. I'm done in."

driving at. Why all these compliments? Haven't you been supping Dugard? Well, he's been slinging mud at me day after day."

"Why attach any importance to words, especially at election meetings? Damn it, you've been boosting the Popular Front, haven't you? Oh, yes, I know what you think about the Communists. It still remains to be seen who loves them most—you or I. Now listen, Paul, I want you to be elected to the Chamber. Let them think you're for the Popular Front. It's the man that matters, not the label. You need only say one word..."

"An hour ago I stated that I agreed to support the Popular Front."

"It isn't a question of public statements. I repeat: one word from you is enough. I mean what I say, and you can trust me. You must realize, Paul, the country has no time for parties now. The nation has got to be saved! Very well, Dugard must withdraw. Of course, he can't call on people to vote for you, but it will be enough if he withdraws. Two or three thousand votes will go to you."

"But Dugard's followers will prefer Grandmaison," said Tessa.

"What, the old general? Oh, I know him. He's a fool, but quite a decent chap. I'll have a word with him tomorrow. All right, then, Grandmaison will also withdraw and you'll be the only candidate. There you have the symbol of unity that can save France!"

The temptation was so strong and the whole thing was so unexpected that Tessa began to mutter incoherently. "Symbol! But you've come from Paris, haven't you? Is it as hot there? I can't stand the heat..."

Breiteuil was silent. Tessa tried to think, but failed. His thoughts were cloudy and confused, like fish in muddy water. He realized one thing; he would be a deputy again! He drank a glass of water and rubbed his forehead with a wet towel. Consciousness gradually returned to him. "France is in danger," he said to himself. "The enemy is on the watch... And there is treason within. I'll be the symbol of national unity. It isn't

CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist.

Breiteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's fiancée, a school teacher.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.



At the meeting

a question of labels, but of men! Without realizing it, he was repeating now the words of Breiteuil, now of Didier. At last, like a child who has been promised a wonderful toy, he stammered timidly:

"But look here, what can I say?"

"Only one thing—that you agree."

"Well, I suppose it's all right, then. After all, I've no right to refuse."

Breiteuil shook Tessa warmly by the hand. "I knew you were an honest man," he said. "Well, now you have a good sleep. Good night."

Next morning Tessa woke late. The sun was streaming through the shutters and the old green velvet armchairs looked like little grass plots. Outside the hotel Tessa saw a poster which had been newly pasted up: Jacques Dugard thinks his electors and, submitting to his duty as a patriot, withdraws his candidature. Long live France! Tessa was unable to suppress a smile. He even winked at a young flower-seller; and now that he looked at her, he was reminded of Paulette's neck and shoulders. Once again life was good. That morning everything gave him pleasure: the Romanesque churches, the vacuum cleaners in the shop windows, the old market women. He was ready to kiss them all. No doubt Dugard was a fine young fellow. It would be a good idea to ask him to lunch, have a chat, and crack a few jokes with him. Tessa was sorry he had no estate or he would have given Dugard a job. And Didier was a decent fellow too, just an old locksmith with a kind heart and a big moustache. A man like that could mend a lock... It wasn't the label that

mattered, it was the man! Tessa stopped at every poster. People were discussing the announcement. A taxi-driver climbed out of his cab, read it aloud, and spat:

"What a damned swindle! But even this failed to damp Tessa's joy. He was positively beaming with pleasure. He decided to run up to Paris for a day or so. He wanted to spend a whole evening with Paulette. He went into a confectioner's and bought a box of chocolates for Denise. Then he sat down in a little cafe and ordered a brandy. At the next table was a man who, even at that hour in the morning, was already slightly tipsy. He was feeding the sparrows with crumbs from a piece of bread wrapped up in a newspaper. He turned to Tessa. "It's a pleasure to talk to the birds. It's been nothing but elections and elections..."

"Whom are you for?" asked Tessa instinctively.

"Me? I'm for myself. That's who I'm for! And for the birds. But I'm not going to vote. It's all humbug!"

Tessa laughed. "Quite right!" he said. "What will you have to drink? This is on me."

Tessa caught the four o'clock train to Paris. An hour later Breiteuil set out for the house of the Marquise de Nior. It was here that the bigwigs of Poitiers gathered every Tuesday. They were mostly impoverished landowners, who lived modestly but maintained all the forms of etiquette. Their clique included a couple of factory owners, a professor of the Archaeological Institute and a handful of clerical gentlemen. A man servant handed round weak tea and tiny sandwiches—the Marquise was noted for her stinginess. Usually, after

devoing five minutes to foreign politics and the excavations of the town was noted for its antiquities, and all the local aristocrats adored archaeology, the visitors settled down to a good gossip. But this afternoon the conversation revolved round one subject—the second ballot. Grandmaison felt like a hero. He was a testy but inoffensive old man with the skull of a new-born baby and a gouty foot in a felt slipper. Whenever he got angry he would stick out his gouty foot and shout: "Never!"

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(To be continued tomorrow)

Union Lookout

A resolution addressed to President Roosevelt went out this week from Painters Local 648 hailing the "splendidly organized Sicilian invasion." The union painters are enthusiastic because this brings Allied troops close to Southern Europe. In their message to FDR, the painters urge a second front now in Europe and a drive on inciters of racial incidents at home.

Appointment of Roy Otley, a Negro, as war correspondent for Liberty magazine has drawn cheers from the Screen Office, and Professional Employees Guild. Sidney Young, president, says the assignment is an answer to "sedition elements seeking to disrupt Negro and white unity."

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Local 453, has just won its first contract with the Otis Elevator Co. up in Yonkers. The plant, one of the long-time open shop holdouts, was brought into the union column April 13 in a National Labor Relations Board poll. This contract lifts the starting rate from \$4 to 66 cents an hour and provides for automatic 3-cent an hour raises every month until the labor grade in the classification has been reached. With incentives, workers will have an opportunity to earn at least 25 per cent more than before. Seniority rights, leaves of absence for union service, military service pay, call pay, night bonuses, and four five-minute smoking periods a day are among other benefits won, according to Joseph DeRosa, vice-president. The contract, which is subject to War Labor Board approval and local ratification, will be retroactive to May 3.

Virtue Rewarded: It's more than a year since Bank & Brokerage Local 96 won a labor board poll at the Title Guaranty & Trust Co. and there's still not a signed contract there. Nevertheless, the State Labor Relations Board has extended the union's certification for a year and turned down a company union request for a new poll. The board acted as it did because it found that Local 96 kept labor's no-strike pledge strictly and hence wasn't free to use "ordinary economic weapons" to speed a contract. "The patient use of the emergency war-time machinery to resolve labor disputes is a sufficiently unusual circumstance . . . to warrant our extending the certification of Local 96, in order that the benefits obtained or soon to be obtained through that machinery may not be lost to the employees forever," the board commented.

It's a little bit shocking to find Equity, organ of the Actors' Equity Association, AFL, giving a boost to the "baubles for barter" scheme collecting junk jewelry for servicemen abroad to use in exploiting natives in the far-off points where our armies go. Trading off worthless jewelry on our allies in the South Pacific islands and elsewhere for their hard work is not the way to strengthen unity of the forces fighting Hitler's "racial supremacy" ideology. In the same issue of the magazine, Actors Equity Council condemns racial incident, calls for a federal investigation of Detroit riots and urges other unions to do the same. This good act shows they just don't understand about "baubles for barter."

Baltimore CIO Pins Down a Congressman

(Special to the Daily Worker) BALTIMORE, July 19. — What happens when a Congressman comes home to report to his constituents was tellingly illustrated at a Second District Legislative Conference called by the CIO last week. Speaking at the Baltimore Industrial Union Council headquarters, at 17 E. Franklin St., Representative Baldwin was hard put to explain why he voted for the Smith-Connally bill and against subsidies. In defending his vote for the Smith-Connally bill, Rep. Baldwin said he voted for it "so that some outland organization does not use strikes to endanger the lives of your boys and mine." When finally pinned down he admitted that John L. Lewis was responsible for the passage of the bill. The lively crowd of some 250 trade unionists and other residents of the

WLB Halts Ranger Co. Shift Changes

(Special to the Daily Worker) FARMINGDALE, July 19. — As a result of protests from United Auto Workers Local 661, the War Labor Board has ordered the Ranger Aircraft Co. to delay initiating a 10-hour shift, pending a hearing tomorrow. The CIO union had opposed the change from three eight-hour shifts, pending a hearing tomorrow. The CIO union had opposed the change from three eight-hour shifts to two of 10 hours each, holding that vital airplane production would be lost to the war effort and that the excessive strain from the long hours would be harmful. The new schedule was to have gone into effect today. When the WLB order was issued, management posted notices delaying the new schedule for a week. An announcement was also made over public address systems in plants here and in Jamaica.

Issue Appeal For Nurses Aid in City

The New York City Nursing Council for War Service has issued an appeal, through the press, to registered nurses who are living here temporarily, urging them to accept a nursing assignment during their residence in the city. Many of these nurses from out of town are taking special courses at local universities for men in the armed forces or stationed at nearby army and navy posts, according to Miss Mary Burr, Executive Secretary of the Council. "We are impelled to make this appeal," Miss Burr explained, "because we have heard recently of scores of nurses who have come here as 'army and navy wives' and have given up their profession for periods of several weeks or several months. Each nurse is needed urgently. The New York City Nursing Council for War Service will be glad to assist these visitors to secure temporary jobs in hospitals on either a full-time or part-time basis, through the facilities of the local Nursing Bureau."

Indiana CIO Hits Lewis Policy As 'Treasonable'

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19. — "All grievances or controversies come second to victory," says a statement by the Indiana State Industrial Union Council, CIO, regarding the policies labor must take during the Allied offensives in Sicily and elsewhere.

Continuing, the CIO Council says: "We condemn without reservation the arrogant, vicious, treasonable misleadership of John L. Lewis."

"We are sorry that out of the labor movement of the United States there should arise a man, who cares so little for his country that he would deliberately mislead half a million good Americans into activities which threaten the very future of his country. We condemn all those opportunists, blind or treasonable elements, who support Lewis' defeatist program."

The defeatists, of whom Lewis is a part, have a five-point program in America, says the statement. Point 1 is a program of strikes against the Government, says the statement; Point 2, Axis-inspired race riots; Point 3, anti-labor legislation in Congress, using the strikes as an excuse; Point 4, increased cost of living and inflation; Point 5, disruption of the unity of the United Nations.

Oust Fascist Cop, Brooklyn Leaders Urge

(Continued from Page 1)

population should speak out in no uncertain terms on this case. Anti-Semitism is another weapon of the Fifth Column in America." In behalf of the Progressive ALE Committee, Mr. Kehoe demanded "the immediate withdrawal of Drew from the Police Force, and further investigation of his case." "Here in East New York," he said, "we are hard at work on a good-will dinner, to be held on July 26th, to strengthen the very forces of unity and democracy which Officer Drew and his sort want to undermine."

Mr. Atkins described the whitewash of Drew, in the middle of a war against fascism, as "a most peculiar thing."

"We've got to find ways and means of seeing to it that these things shouldn't be," he stated. "The community's got to get together on this thing."

When Yanks Invaded Rendova



A ten-wheeled U. S. Army truck is lifted from the deck of a transport and lowered to a lighter beside the vessel during the initial landing on Rendova Island in the Solomons. Equipment like this sped the rapid American advances in that area.

6 City Unions Rally Behind Sicily Victory

Hailing the invasion of Sicily and the Roosevelt-Churchill ultimatum as opening the way for the liberation of Italy, six New York trade unions with substantial Italian-American membership this week scheduled special meetings to rally support for the campaigns.

A special emergency conference of the more than 2,000 Italian-American members of the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers' Union, CIO, will be held Thursday night at the Hotel Governor Clinton, Seventh and 11th Sts.

On the same evening, Italian-American members of Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, have been called to a special meeting at the union headquarters at 1133 Broadway.

On Friday night, the Italian-American Victory Council, representing Locals 1, 6, 16 and 99 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, AFL, will hold two meetings, one at 3 P. M. and the other at 9 P. M. at the union offices, 981 Eighth Av.

Each of the conferences will mobilize for the mass meeting of Italian-Americans which will be held at 3:30 P. M. Sunday at Cooper Union where leading Sicilians will be speakers.

Maurice English, director of the Italian Section, Overseas Branch, of the Office of War Information, Assemblyman John J. Lamula, leader of the Italian-American Federation

An Idea for Mr. Du Pont

A brand new approach to organized labor's fight against company unions has just been worked out by an enterprising unionist up in Bridgeport, Conn., where Remington Arms Local 252 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, is bucking a management-sponsored "happy family" organization. The unionist proposes a company union for manufacturers. He tells about it in the following dialogue, reprinted from the local's paper, Remco News. It is called "Good Morning, Mr. Du Pont." Here it is:

Pat: Good morning Mr. Du Pont.

Dupont: Good morning Pat—What's on your mind?

Pat: I'm thinking of getting up a union for the manufacturers.

Dupont: What are you trying to do—kill me Pat? I already belong to a union, the National Association of Manufacturers.

Pat: Oh, they are a bunch of outside radicals. I mean we should have our own manufacturers' union right here at Remington. We can be independent.

Dupont: No manufacturer can be independent today, Pat. He's got to belong to a union with a nationwide hookup.

Pat: See here, Mr. Du Pont. Why can't we keep it right here in our family at Remington?

Dupont: But Pat, my boy, no manufacturer can live alone. I have ties with manufacturers not only in the U. S. but all over the world. My interests are global.

Pat: Let's stick to Bridgeport. Forget this international globality.

Dupont: Now look here, Pat. There's a war on. This is the time to make hay, and my union does a job for us in Washington.

Pat: I don't believe in mixing politics with unions.

Dupont: You're a Remington worker. I'm a manufacturer. Why should you set up a worker-dominated manufacturers union. My economic interests are different from yours.

Pat: Well, you set up the Remington Independent, didn't you?

Dupont: So what?

Pat: What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Dupont: You must think I'm as glib as those who pay dues to the Remington Independent.

Pat: Well, Mr. Du Pont, if you won't join—then there are other ways.

Dupont: Don't try to bully me, wise guy. I won't stand for it. I'll have my poll tax friends in Congress pass a National Manufacturers Relations Act. I'll make it illegal for you to set up a worker-dominated manufacturer's union.

Pat: That's communistic. Martin Dies and Pegler will hear about this.

Childs Restaurants Agree to Hire Negroes

Discrimination in employment by Childs' Restaurants, Inc., is on the way out, according to Lorena F. Davis, industrial secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League.

Management of the restaurants which became famous through their window display of pancake-making and notoriety among the Negro people for barring them both from jobs and from eating at Childs', recently sat down with officials of the Chain Service Restaurant Employees Union, Local 42, AFL, and members of the industrial department of Brooklyn's Urban League. It had been decided at the conclusion of the conference that Childs' would thereafter hire Negro men and women.

"The Mayflower and the Horn and Hardart restaurants and cafeterias, who are being organized by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, AFL, have already hired Negroes as bus, counter, vegetable and automaton girls," Mr. Davis said.

He added that the effects of the anti-fascist war "are certainly obvious, considering that for years these restaurants 'avoided using Negro women in positions where they met the public' and that, at Childs', they were 'excluded entirely.'"

RELUCTANT ATTITUDE There is, in general, Mr. Davis said, "a widening opportunity for Negro workers." He pointed out, however, that the employer in most cases "still exhibits an attitude of reluctance to accept this condition."

"It is, therefore, necessary for the Negro job-seeker to be persistent in demanding work where he knows vacancies exist and for which he knows himself to be qualified."

Mr. Davis added: "The shipyards of New York and New Jersey, which have maintained a pretty fair record of Negro employment, are snatching up all the men they can get—and even some women. Most needed are former shipyard workers, men whose trades can be used in ship work (building construction men, painters, carpenters) and laborers."

"The Brewster Aeronautical Corp., one of New York's largest aircraft manufacturers, but with rather a poor record of employing Negroes, is at present hiring large numbers of women, upon their completing a short training-with-pay course."

The Bulova Watch Co. of Long Island, which hired its first Negroes within the past year, has such a pressing need for women workers that it has now resorted to radio advertising to obtain them."

Italians at City Plant Jubilant Over Invasion

How do Italian-Americans feel about Sicily's occupation? If you ask the 300 who work at the DeNobili Cigar Co., out in Astoria, they'll tell you they consider it's the eve of Italian liberation.

Members of the United Cannery, Agricultural and Packinghouse Workers, CIO, they got together yesterday at a special rally at which they celebrated by turning over a check for \$1,000 to the Labor War Chest.

Salvatore Emmi, president of Local 647, made the presentation to Saul Mills, secretary of the CIO section of the chest. Emmi pointed out that most of the workers at the plant are either Sicilians themselves or of Sicilian descent.

"We know that the allied forces are in Sicily not to conquer but to liberate the Italian people from oppression," he said. "That is why we Italians are doing everything possible to help win complete victory for the allied armies, in which many of our sons are fighting."

Power was completely shut off between Spring St. and Bowling Green. Passengers, caught in this sector had to leave the trains and walk to the nearest exits.

Trains moved at a turtle's pace above Spring St. on hand signals. West Side trains were also slowed by the traffic jam that followed.

Fire Ties Up East Side IRT For Over Hour

Lower East Side IRT subway traffic stopped for more than an hour in the early morning rush period yesterday as the result of a fire in a cable between the Brooklyn Bridge and Worth St. stations. The fire caused signal lights to go out.

The undersigned will expect a report by Aug. 1 as to action which has been taken by your union to contribute to this No. 1 CIO job. Address reports to this committee, CIO, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

Particularly yours,
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL ACTION,
George F. Addes,
James B. Carey,
Julius Emspack,
David J. McDonald.

Adoles stated that "there are no more loyal and patriotic workers in the nation than the 70,000 Chrysler workers and that he was entirely in accord with them in their demands that the War Labor Board get down to business and render a final decision with respect to their justifiable claims against the Chrysler Corporation."

LEAVING FOR YOUR VACATION?

If you are going to be out of the city for any part of July and August, you will want to take advantage of this special offer. Whether you remain at home or are planning to go to some cool, comfortable vacation spot you will want to keep informed of all the history-making events on the military and home fronts by having your favorite win-the-war newspapers, the Daily Worker and The Worker with you.

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It's Do or Die for the Dodgers As They Open Tour in Cincy Tomorrow

By Phil Gordon

It's do or die for the Dodgers as they open their longest western trip of the season tomorrow in Cincinnati.

If the Dodgers are to stay in the pennant race they will have to come back to Ebbets Field next month not more than five games off the pace. That means they will have to win something like 65 per cent of their games on the road—no mean feat against the Reds, Cardinals, Cubs and Pirates.

The Dodgers are now 3½ games to the rear of the Cards, thanks to a four-game losing streak handed the Redbirds by the Pirates a few days ago. They are seven games out on the losing side but hope to make up for it when they tackle the Cards in a four-game series which may then and there decide the National League pennant race.

Dodgers Beat White Sox in Exhibition, 7-5

Exhibition at Cooperstown: Amer. Chicago, 300 000 000-5 8-4 National Bklyn 040 020 105-7 11 1 Smith, Wade (6) and Turner, Castino (6); Fitzsimmons, Melton (4) and Owen.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct. GB	
New York	47	30	.610	
Washington	44	38	.537	5½
Detroit	40	37	.519	7
Chicago	38	38	.500	8½
St. Louis	38	39	.494	9
Cleveland	37	41	.474	10½
Boston	36	43	.456	12
Philadelphia	24	48	.333	15½
Games Yesterday				
No games scheduled.				
Games Today				
No games scheduled.				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct. GB	
St. Louis	49	28	.636	
Brooklyn	49	35	.583	3½
Pittsburgh	42	36	.538	7½
Cincinnati	40	40	.500	10½
Chicago	36	44	.455	14½
Boston	33	42	.440	15
Philadelphia	35	45	.438	15½
New York	33	47	.413	17½
Games Yesterday				
No games scheduled.				
Games Today				
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (Night)				

The Brooks moved into the Pullman train yesterday for the jaunt to Cincinnati in a somewhat jubilant mood after taking two games from the Braves over the weekend.

The hitting has perked up and Dolf Camilli, Arkie Vaughan and Billy Herman are ready to keep up the slugging in the hinterland. Of the three Vaughan is hottest, getting a triple and a single in the first game Sunday and stretching his batting streak to a dozen straight games in which he has batted safely.

Arkie, never one to carry a grudge or cause friction, seems to have forgotten, on the surface at least, his recent revolt against Leo Durocher. And if it continues Leo will have to give him a bonus at the season's end.

Also hitting the ball solidly is Dolf Camilli who whacked out seven hits in 16 trips to the plate over the weekend. Included in these hits were two homers, Dolf's fifth and sixth of the year. If Dolf can carry his hitting over to the west the Cards may yet sweat before winning this pennant.

On the whole the team seems not to have been seriously hurt by the revolt which erupted the Saturday before last. If there is still any animosity and anger it is being kept under cover until the end of the season at least. The boys realize that any more strikes, revolts and inner-club feuds acts only to the good of the Cardinals. And they figure the Cards are the first to beat—after that they can handle the affairs on the club.

Vaughan Leads Bond Sales

Arky Vaughan batted himself into the week's leadership in New York's baseball war bond league and figures released today showed that the Brooklyn third baseman had also boosted \$40,000 into Uncle Sam's coffers.

The three metropolitan teams performed so well over the weekend that more than \$182,000 in war bonds were purchased on performance points by the various sponsors of star players.

Dieke Walker of the Dodgers continued to lead the pack by virtue of his tremendous following among Dodger fans, who have cast a vote for him with every purchase of a war bond.

Walker's total number of points was 995, Mel Ott of the Giants was second with 872; Dolf Camilli of the Dodgers, third with 418; Ernie Lombardi of the Giants, fourth with 39, and Billy Herman of the Dodgers with 233 votes was fifth.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1943

How Can People Like These Be Beaten?

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

STALINGRAD, July 19. — Just about a year ago at this time the single greatest battle in the history of the world was beginning at the outskirts of this once beautiful city on the banks of the Volga.

The Nazis, after breaking through the Soviet lines on the Don, came swarming to this city of Stalin like a horde of medieval creatures, destroying everything in their path, killing, burning, looting, raping.

For six bitter months the dreadful, bloody struggle raged and ended when the great Soviet counter-offensive created the greatest Cannae in history, resulting in the encirclement, annihilation and capture of over 300,000 Nazi troops.

That was last winter. Today the still great city of Stalin is the scene of other contests—sporting contests. The summer sports season in Stalingrad is in full swing. Where only a few months ago tanks, armored cars, trucks, motorcycles and such raced through the streets, today there are track men running in the traditional relay race which starts on the city's central square.

Where only a few months ago hand grenades filled the air and cannon was ever heard—today the sound of foot meeting ball is heard as the soccer teams of this city meet the soccer teams of other cities in big games. The team play in the Tractor Society Stadium which was rebuilt by the athletes after being destroyed during the siege last winter. It was built in record time and today is as large and beautiful as it was before the war.

It is only symptomatic of the courage and staying power of these Stalingraders that they were able to rebuild their stadiums and resume their sports activities after the mightiest battle of all time had wrecked their city.

The relay race was watched by thousands of fans who lined the sidewalks watching the runners past. The winner of the race was the team from the Dynamo Factory which covered the seven kilometers in 20 minutes and 46 seconds.

In the intra-city soccer game the team of the famed Leningrad Dynamo factory beat the local Dynamo team by 3-1 in a thrilling game which was decided in the last six minutes.

All over the city all kinds of athletics are taking place—and the sight of Soviet citizens, workers, Red Army men and sailors playing soccer and running in relay races must bring the realization to the Nazi beasts that people such as these can never be defeated, never be conquered.

Crosetti's Return to Lineup Reason for Yankee Splurge

By Nat Low

Ten days ago Frankie Crosetti came into the Yankee lineup, taking over his old spot at shortstop. Today, the Yankees are rolling along on the longest winning streak of the season, eight straight. They have stretched their games over the Washington

constant jabbering and pep talk which lifts the whole team up.

YANKS ABOUT IN (With Crosetti at top form and the Yankees pitching at its best of the season, the Bombers seem ready to glide down the road to another pennant. No team around, except probably the Browns, has enough strength to challenge the all-around power of the Yankees. The Browns, who started slowly, are now beginning to move and although Bobo Newson was bounced in his first St. Louis outing on Sunday he will certainly regain his form and will probably be good for about ten games between now and the season's end.

Crosetti is one of the oldest of the Yankees in point of service. He, together with Bill Dickey, are the only remaining Yankees who played in the era of Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Earl Combs.

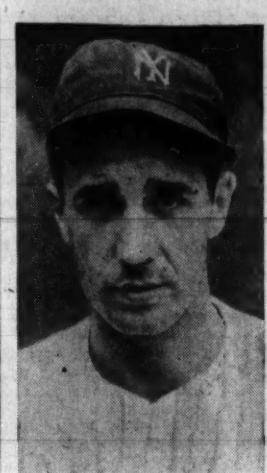
12TH YEAR WITH BOMBERS Frankie is in his 12th year with the Yankees and in everyone but the seasons of 1941 and '42 he was a regular, helping spark the Yankees to pennant after pennant, world series after world series.

Never much of a hitter, Frankie made up for his lifetime batting average of .247 with a good many timely home runs and mostly, by his fielding and chattering in the infield. Crosetti is a walky-talky in the Yankee infield, yelling words of encouragement to the pitcher, keeping the rest of the boys in the infield on their toes and generally acting as a dynamo for a team which is noted for its lack of fire and color.

It is somewhat a vindication of McCarthy's shrewd baseball judgment that Crosetti is still with the team. When the bushy browed Sam Francisco Italian was benched during the 1941 season in favor of Little Phil Rizzuto, it seemed as if Crosetti's days as a Yankee were over. But although the Yankees got many offers for him from other clubs, McCarthy retained Frankie and held him in readiness for just the emergency the Yankees faced two weeks when Snuffy Stirrweiss hit the bottom and become so tensed up that he could not rest on the bench could fix him up.

When McCarthy benched Stirrweiss—and don't think Joe has given up on the young Newark speedster—Crosetti was just the man to step in and spark the drive of the Bombers.

He came through with many a timely blow and is now batting .281, 316, far and above anything he has ever done in the major leagues. (His top average is .283 which he batted in 1936). . . . But his main value to the team stems from his play at short and his



FRANKIE CROSETTI

The Roundup

Catcher Dee Moore has been claimed by the Philadelphia Phillies for the \$7,500 waiver price, the Brooklyn Dodgers announced yesterday.

The 29-year-old Los Angeles backstop had appeared in 36 games for the Dodgers this season and was hitting .260. He was obtained from New Orleans of the Southern Association last fall.

MONTREAL.—Luis Olmo, Puerto Rican outfielder of the Montreal Royals in the International League, has been recalled by the Brooklyn Dodgers. It was announced today.

The Royals expect to get two or three pitchers in exchange for Olmo from a group that includes Max Macon, Fritz Ostermuller and Archie McKain. Olmo will report to the Dodgers Wednesday at Cincinnati.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Galloping Gunder Hagg failed to run the fastest mile in history here, so he is going to take another whirl at the distance Saturday in Boston, with better results expected.

The long-legged Swede ran away from his opposition in winning Saturday in the slow time (for him) of 4:12.3. The chief competition was from Gil Dodds, his rival on the American tour.

Dodds is from Boston—and he thinks he can do better on his home grounds. "Wait until I get Hagg on my home grounds where I feel more sure of myself. I'll

make him really run then," Dodds said.

DETROIT.—The University of Detroit, whose football teams have rated among the top-notchers of the nation for years, has abandoned the sport for the duration.

The Titans' decision to drop football, joining the school with approximately 200 others in the country which have sidelined the game until the war is over was not unexpected in view of the armed services' drain on the athletes.

"Lack of manpower" was Athletic Director Lloyd Brazil's explanation in announcing the decision. The athletic board said basketball, baseball and a complete intramural program would be retained.

CHAPEL HILL.—Ted Williams, batting champion of the American League last year with the Boston Red Sox, clouted a two-bagger yesterday as the Chapel Hill Cloudbusters trimmed the Norfolk naval air station nine, 8-3, before 3,000. Former big leaguers and minor league aces dotted both lineups.

RADIO PROGRAM

Masterwork Hour, 9 A. M., WNYC - Saga of Symphony, 10:00, WNYC - Department of Markets, 2:05, WNYC - Music of Soviet Russia, 6:15, WNYC - "Russian Story" - Story of an American newspaperman on Russian Front, 6:30, WNYC - Men, Machines and Victory, 7:15, WJZ - Lights Out-Oboler, 8, WABC - Liberty Music Hall, 8, WQXR - Famous Jury Trials, 9, WJZ - Col. Stoopnagle, 9, WABC - Lone Wolf-Warren William, 10, WABC - The Nation at War, 10:30, WJZ.

1:03-WMCA-Recorded Music
1:15-WOR-Talk; Loper Orchestra
1:30-WABC-Vic and Sade-Sketch
1:45-WABC-Carey Longmire, News
WJZ-Bolton TTP
WABC-The Goldbergs-Sketch
1:55-WQXR-News; Chamber Music
2:00-WJZ-The Guiding Light-Sketch
2:05-WMCA-Recorded Music
2:15-WJZ-Love's a Mystery-Sketch
WABC-News Bulletin
2:30-WABC-Benny Goodman Records
2:45-WJZ-News; John W. Vandercook
2:55-WABC-News Bulletin
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The Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

THE idea of Elliot Paul's dropping a sneer at Ilya Ehrenburg is really funny. It's like a gnat biting—or trying to bite—an elephant. In either case the venom of the little beastie, his deadly intentioned but impotent sting, is not only humorous but slightly pathetic.

What's eating on Elliot is the fact that "The Fall of Paris" not only shows him up as a prevaricator and malicious little journalistic faker on the subject of French politics, but makes him look ridiculous as well. All this, of course, without the least thought of Mr. Paul on Ehrenburg's part—I doubt if he knows there's such a guy exists.

In his book, "The Last Time I Saw Paris," some of you may recall, in between his eulogies of "Madame" and the "girls" in the house of prostitution and his account of his own Don Juan adventures with a teen-age mademoiselle, Paul had taken time out to explain that the Communists had no influence whatsoever in French politics; they were just a handful of "foreigners" that was all; they really didn't matter.

On the face of it, this was an asinine thing to attempt to get away with, in view of the fact that the Communists had some 70 deputies and even a Senator—where did they come from?—while "L'Humanite," the Daily Worker of Paris, had a circulation around 900,000 at one time. That was going pretty strong for a few "foreigners." I should say!

In "The Fall of Paris" you see just what role the Communists, along with other progressive Popular Front elements, did play. And Mr. Paul doesn't like it, one little bit. After all, isn't he the great authority on Paris, the great Hugger-Mugger himself? Doesn't he sport a Latin Quarter beard, and can he not quote you—presumably by heart—any number of items from a French menu or wine-list? If that doesn't make him an authority, what does? It surely is enough to make his reputation with the Herald-Tribune's book-section and the Saturday Review of Literature.

The simple fact of the matter is, however: Elliot Paul never did see Paris. Not the real Paris. Not the workers' Paris. Not the Paris that labors and suffers and fights so valiantly. He never saw either of the two great classes which constitute, so to speak, the upper and the lower middle class, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat—he never saw either the big bourgeoisie or the French proletariat.

All that he saw was one short block, peopled by the lower ranks of the petty bourgeoisie, by a few declassed peasants, prostitutes, and the like. What he did see, in other words, was the class that, while being crushed in the struggle, did not know what it was all about.

He did not know what it was all about, either, and so they got along splendidly. To him, the small shopkeeper, the "Madame," the prostitute, the precocious young French girl—these were the backbone of France!

Mr. Paul, the truth is, considering his habits and habitus, was hardly in a position to "see Paris." Oh, perhaps he saw a little more than the average tourist; most newspaper men do; but how much more?

He didn't see a great deal of it from Colonel McCormick's premises at number 5, rue Lamartine (the office of the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune). And when he got through work and came over to the Left Bank to join Mr. Eugene John's "transition" coterie and to hang out in the cafes and studios of Montparnasse—well, that was hardly Paris, either.

And this, mind you, is the gent who endeavors to patronize the great Ehrenburg, that silent mountain of a man, a mountain that, on the printed page, becomes a volcano! Ehrenburg who has lived in Paris for exactly 26 years of his life, more than a quarter of a century, and who, as more than one Frenchman has told me in the past, "knows France ever better than the French."

As I have said, it WOULD be funny, if it weren't so pathetic.

For myself, I too have spent quite a few years in the "City of Light." For a good part of the time, I made my home in Suresnes, the industrial suburb, I vividly recall, the night that Sacco and Vanzetti were legally murdered, sitting with my wife in a little river-front cafe frequented by the "ouvriers" or workers, doing my desperate best to explain to them that it was not the real American that was guilty of this crime.

Back in Montparnasse, meanwhile, that same night, the angry Parisian workers were tossing the Elliot Pauls and their kind from the cafe terraces into the street.

Politically enlightened as I was in those days, I must say I couldn't blame them. The Elliot Pauls were "seeing Paris" for the first and only time in their lives.

U.S. Artists Record For the Red Army

THE Red Army men fighting on the Eastern Front will have something unique in entertainment this summer. Mingled with the roar of guns will be the first boogie-woogie and grand opera put on records by some of America's greatest artists.

Last Friday night, July 16, at the National Broadcasting Company—Rockefeller Center, in the presence of Madame Litvinov, wife of the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Baykin, first Secretary of the Embassy, Eugene D. Kiselev, consul general and other prominent guests, these artists joined in a beautiful tribute to the Red Army. As they performed, recordings were being made of their songs and music. Recordings that will tour the camps and canteens all along the Eastern Front in the form of an Album of Entertainment.

THE evening opened with Benny Goodman and his Quartet playing "Rose Room" (Quipp by Master of ceremonies: This is a Red Room now.) He was followed by Teddy Wilson and his orchestra. Both outfits were in top form and the small audience of friends did not spare their palms in showing their appreciation and enthusiasm. Next in line was the Golden Gate Quartet who sent ripples of laughter approval through the audience when they told how "Stalin wasn't stalling." The pre-intermission period was topped by Larry Adler, that great little man with the mouth organ whose amazing versatility was evident when he made the simple familiar melodies of "Tachanka" and "Song of the Plains" sound like music by a full orchestra... violins, cellos, flutes, horns and all. (The Krasny Army will love this in contrast to those vibrant Soviet songs Joan Merrill sang "You can't say no to a soldier if you want him to win for you. You better give in etc. etc." (Frankly, we were a little ashamed of that song as representative of American war songs. It's one we hope never gets to the ears of a Red Army man).

AMONG the others who participated in the Tribute were Duke Ellington with a delightful improvisation in "Duke" style; Igor Gorn whose sonorous baritone gave deep meaning to the beautiful Soviet song "Beloved City." The audience was visibly moved for he sang of not one city but of every city, and

'Council on Books' Compiles Special Reading Material on Enemies

The Council on Books in War-time, through its Library Committee headed by Miss Jennie Flexner, has compiled a special list of books designed to inform readers about our enemies. Under the general heading, "This is the Enemy," the first two divisions of the list include eight books on Germany and nine books on Japan. Subsequent lists will be prepared on Italy and "The Enemy at Home."

Warner Bros. Buy 'Roughly Speaking'

Warner Bros. announced yesterday the purchase of "Roughly Speaking," the current best seller autobiography by Louise Randall Pierson. Henry Blake will do the screen version of the book as a picture for Betty Davis.

Two Octaves From a Professional

Dear Mike,

By this time you must have been severely blitzed by a rain of opinions provoked by your amusing column on the live antics of the West Coast's popular Maritime Union leader, Harry Bridges. Since you bravely called for replies I should like to stick in my two octaves from the viewpoint of one who has experienced professional playing in the various camps of swing, commercial, classics and enjoyed them all.

As I see it, the trouble with these schools of thought is that they have a "sax" to grind. They are so completely anxious to sell the virtues of their particular school that they close their ears to the possible pleasures of other styles. At the same time, there is a section among the "long hairs" who regard the followers of any jazz style as musical ignoramuses. I don't why narrow and jealous attitudes should flourish more widely among music lovers than followers of other arts. They "love" Mozart and "hate" Wagner; the hot jazz purists find that commercial arrangements are "synthetic" while the latter retort the purists improvised jazz is "undisciplined" and "repetitive." Undoubtedly, many valid criticisms are being tossed about. But like most criticism that searches only for negative aspects, qualities are overlooked and the overall result is musical clenching and intolerance.

My belief that jazz (all types) represents the American folk music of today by providing the American people with a rhythm and a musical language which broadly reflects the tempo of their highly industrialized American environment.

If the cultivation of taste for all musical expressions could be extended nationally and studied on a basis of proportionate values, the standards of American music would rapidly rise because greater knowledge and tolerance in art does not produce uncritical acceptance of all and sundry; rather, it sharpens the senses of selection to distinguish between the shallow and the profound, the false and the sincere.

Benny Goodman, the genial Maestro of the clarinet, provides a model illustration for the above. Benny is a true musical democrat. In some morning he will improvise real hot jazz with his quartet; in the afternoon he will lead his large band in some stirring commercial arrangements at the Paramount and then travel to Carnegie Hall in the evening to play a Mozart or Brahms clarinet quintet or, as on one occasion, the Prokofiev, "Variations on a Yiddish Theme."

Very Sincerely,
LOU COOPER.

This Reader Says Mike Has a Nerve

Dear Comrade Gold:
Really, Mike, for a guy who knows exactly nothing about jazz, you have an awful nerve shooting off as you did. You disappoint me.

I, myself, have loved classical music for a long, long time. It's eternal. I stated again and again that I couldn't stand jazz, but between you and me I think it was because I felt that a person wasn't cultured when he said that he liked jazz.

Well, anyway, when I started to work and help support the family—when I got into the movement and met many different people and learned to get along with them, I became tolerant on many viewpoints. I saw that jazz was American. As much a part of America as the cowboy ditties of the West and the Negro spirituals of the South. It's a new mode in music—an American mode—that of the people.

Now for Frank Sinatra. I dislike him. That young man simply cannot sing. But I can very easily understand the feelings of those poor young guys who moon over him. Your smug attitude is hard to swallow. You have a wife and two fine fellows. But those girls are young, romantic, and lonely. At this time especially. When a young lady welder comes home from work, she's tired. She'd very much like to have her young man around to help her relax, but he's off somewhere helping to win this war. So she finds an ideal for herself—a handsome young man who will sing sweet love songs to her. Don't kid yourself, if a girl has a fellow around, you won't find her in a movie house going gaga over some crooner. Fans of Sinatra are not interested so much in music as in a personality. And since you seem to realize that, why bring them into a discussion of jazz at all?

And aren't you contradicting yourself when you state that "... it all wears off in the humdrum of making a living and raising a family" and then that Sinatra snatches thousands of young lady welders completely out of this world? Or don't you think that welders make a living or raise families?

The Readers Speak Up

Hot Words Over Hot Jazz



THE STORY SO FAR: A week ago Sunday Mike Gold's column called attention to the new Hot Jazz Society which longshore leader Harry Bridges helped into existence in CIO headquarters in San Francisco. Mike also made a few references to Frank Sinatra and the young ladies whose dead bodies have to be swept out of the theatre when he finishes playing.

The following Monday a couple of hundred extra postmen should have been on our beat to help carry the burning flow of correspondence into Mike's office. And the letters still come in. On this page today you can sample the flavor of the discussion.

A few principals in this hot controversy are shown above. In the upper left corner is Duke Ellington, recognized King of Swing today. Upper right hand corner, Harry Bridges, the music loving leader of Pacific Coast labor. Center, Hot Trumpet Louis Armstrong, one of the best loved American musicians. Lower left, Frank Sinatra, whom the indignant letter writers won't claim for Hot Jazz. And lower right, Mike Gold, who swung out at swing...

Feels It's Only Fair to Wise Up Mike

Dear Mike:
Your recent column on the CIO Hot Jazz Society and the Frank Sinatra craze revealed such confusion on the subject of "swing" that as an old admirer of yours, I feel it only fair to enlighten you.

The thousands of goggle-eyed youngsters who revere Sinatra and the admirers of hot jazz music have about as much in common as Joe Ryan and Joe Curran. These slap happy kids would run from a session of real jazz about as fast as their sturdy legs could carry them. Furthermore, even the vast majority of more educated swing addicts, who are followers of the popular orchestras of Harry James, Tommy Dorsey, Woody Herman and others, have very little interest in jazz music.

So, Mike, until you learn to separate from the great variety of styles which make up the popular American music of today, that relatively small field labelled "hot jazz" with its own truly creative character, then you're just off on a tangent.

From a jazz musician,
BOB MARTIN.

Thinks Mike Is Playing With Fire

Dear Mike,
I agree that there is a lot of bad jazz, but there's also a lot of bad classical music. All the "corny," the superficial, the swing that has so captured American adolescents can be likened, it seems to me, to a lot of the so called semi-classical and equally superficial stuff, as, for instance, the operettas that Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy gargle with. On the other hand the "true swing addict" in the terms that you describe him is the counterpart of the super-classicalist who has advanced through Beethoven and Brahms to Mozart, Bach, and Handel, and now can listen to nothing but quartets, which he claims are the "essence of music." (Haven't you met his type?) But, whatever the perversion jazz has been subject to, I think the truth remains—that one can get the same intellectual and emotional kick (I know I can) from the best of both Duke Ellington and Beethoven.

Unfortunately, good jazz is all too hard to hear. I only wish that some of the radio stations that now appreciate the desire for good music would play more of the jazz classics, for somewhere there must be the beginnings of a break between jazz and the commercialism that ruins it. I rather think that Harry Bridges was more concerned with the progress of his union than that of jazz when he organized his Sunday afternoon sessions, but to a certain extent he must have realized one thing—that jazz is basically a people's music, and where it is allowed to really be such, it is a great music.

And I think that you realize this yourself, to a certain extent!
Sincerely,
ELEANOR BURKE.

Says Real Jazz Fans Resent 'Flapdoodle'

Louisville, Ky.
Dear Mike Gold:
You indicate that you realize there's a difference between commercial jazz and genuine jazz, but the rest of your column doesn't bear you out. I can assure you that the players of real jazz resent the "flapdoodle, swooning and fits of ecstasy among swing addicts" as much as you do. It may assure them of a living for a couple of years while the fad lasts, but fad or no fad, they'll go right on playing the kind of music they feel.

There have been written many articles and books on the origins of jazz. Carlotta Moss wrote an interesting article called "From Spirituals to Swing" in an old issue of TAC. You might try reading "American Jazz Music" by Wilder Hobson. But the main thing is to listen to the music yourself, and try Armstrong instead of Sinatra, because Sinatra is about as typical of the real jazz world as Nelson Eddy is of the Concert World.

As to Harry Bridges organizing a Hot Jazz Society. It's quite natural. After all, this music had progressive roots, it started as Negro protest music, then certain elements of it were poured into what we now call commercial jazz and all the life was smoothed out. It's our music because it's an "American Institution." It's about time we took some of it out of the night clubs and put it in the Union Halls where it rightfully belongs.

Fraternally yours,
CHARLOTTE ANTHONY.



Film Front

by DAVID PLATT

William Dieterle has not been able to get a film to direct since the "Tennessee Johnson" fiasco. ... Have you heard Larry Adler's magnificent recording of "Red Cavalry" and "Tachanka" for harmonica and piano? ... The Red Army will be hearing it soon. ... Herman Shumlin, the theatre director has asked Warner Brothers to buy the screen rights to Howard Fast's "Citizen Tom Paine" for him to direct. ... Golden Gate Quartette's rendering of "Stalin isn't Stalling" at Cafe Society Uptown is something to remember. ... The Editor of Film Daily, an influential trade paper says he could sit down for lunch and talk for an hour on the virtues of "Mission to Moscow." ... "I have argued with everyone in the film business about this picture," he declared. ... "One day I spent a whole afternoon at the Algonquin telling my very definite views on how good it is. ... He's a modest guy, doesn't want his name mentioned. ...

Lillian Hellman, author of "Watch on the Rhine" and "Little Foxes" and a member of the Writers War Board Advisory Council told reporters the other day that she emphatically disagrees with the WVB that the film "Mission to Moscow" warrants "three duds." ... "Mission" is a "remarkably interesting picture," she declared. ... "If, as is claimed by its shrill and biased detractors it contains some errors it tells more important truths. ... It is an earnest effort to understand a great country which has suffered much through vilification on the screen."

The mind of a Hays movie censor does not work like ordinary human beings. ... It has kinks and twists that are harder to follow than a Coney Island crazy-house. ... It is the victim of whims and impulses that would scare the most hardened psychiatrist. ... no one knows what makes a censor tick. ... no one can ever get near enough to find out. ... I have tried for years to get an interview with a responsible representative of the Hays office. ... it's like trying to crash the Music Hall on a Roxy pass. ... they won't talk. ... they refuse to give reasons for their actions. ... they have a rigid "public be damned" attitude to seekers of vital information. ...

The peculiar reasoning powers of the Hays office censor was brought sharply to my attention the other day by a Federated Press story on Paramount's new motion picture "Four Angels." It seems that Fred MacMurray comes home from a defense job early in the morning and ejects a helmeted worker he finds occupying his bed. ... as the worker stumbles sleepily from the room, off comes the helmet revealing the long blond traces of Betty Hutton. ... Says MacMurray: "Me and my big mouth" ... the Hays office nixed the scene as improper. ... "Tennessee Johnson" and "Comrade X" were okay but this was immoral! Paramount changed the line to read ... "why can't I keep my big mouth shut?" ... Hays said that was 100 per cent pure ... and that's the way the scene will appear in the picture ... see what I mean about the kinks and twists. ...

Walt Disney's "Saludos Amigos" is now at the Irving Place Theatre with the beautifully acted Soviet film "Mouskadeade." ... The Motion Picture Herald praised "The Boy from Stalingrad" highly. ... "the plight of children, orphaned by the war in Russia might have been used for a film heavy with sentiment and overlaid with cuteness but Colbert Clark and Sidney Salkow, producer and director ... have treated the subject with a quiet sincerity and humor that adds to its poignancy." ...

You don't know what Jim Crow is until you hit the town of Levelland, Texas—Martin Dies' state. ... There are three movie houses in this town of 2,600 souls. ... The classy Rose Theatre is for whites only—no Mexicans or Negroes allowed. ... The Wallace Theatre—a second grade house permits Negroes in the balcony—no Mexicans. Whites downstairs. The Old Rose Theatre has three sections—one for Mexicans, another for Negroes and the third for whites. Space reserved for Mexicans is contracted or expanded, depending upon the influx or departure of seasonal workers. ... Was it Hitler who said "divide and conquer"? ... or the authorities of Texas who have just banned "Mission to Moscow." ...

"Mission" will open in Moscow soon, says Ralph Parker, the Times correspondent who writes "there is little doubt that it will become the most discussed foreign movie ever shown here." ... Soviet film authorities, he reports, say that the picture will be cut very lightly "and only on the principle that some portions of the dialogue may be incomprehensible to Soviet audiences." ... Samuel Bronston, movie producer who holds a ten-year option on the screen rights of more than fifty Jack London novels and 300 short stories is about to start work on "Jack London." ... It's the first of fifteen films he has contracted to deliver to United Artists over a period of five years. ... The screen version of "Jack London" will deal considerably with the writer's experiences as a war correspondent in the Russo-Japanese War ... his treatment at the hands of the Japanese ... his attempt to expose the imperialist aims of Japan ... the picture is budgeted at \$723,000. ...

Yehudi Menuhin in 'Stage Door Canteen'

Yehudi Menuhin's violin solos in "Stage Door Canteen," now in its fourth capacity week at the Capitol Theatre, with Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra on the stage, is winning a brand new audience for the famous concert star who was once a juvenile genius. His screen appearance for the first time brings his talent to the public limited to popular movie prices, but so effective is he, the theatre management is getting constant requests for intermissions about him, even from jitterbugs. Menuhin heretofore has refused to appear in movies. He donated his services in "Stage Door Canteen" in order to help provide additional canteen facilities where needed.

'Bataan' Playing At Loew's State

Jackie Miles, comic, heads the stage show at Loew's State Theatre. Other entertainers on the vaudeville roster include Eddie South and his Orchestra, with Billie Holiday, songstress; Joe Kirkwood, trick golfer, and the Richards - Adair Dancers with Lillian and Mary Hand, Lucille Morris and Jean Arden in a Clyde Beatty Fantasy. "Bataan," MGM's drama of America's fight for the Philippines after Pearl Harbor, starring Robert Taylor, with George Murphy, Thomas Mitchell, Lloyd Nolan, Lee Bowman, Robert Walker and Debi Arnaz is the screen offering for the week.

MOTION PICTURES

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Two Well-Done Jobs

TWO committees, born at the celebrated July 7 Cleveland session of the CIO board, have been heard from to good effect. Philadelphia was the scene of activity on the part of the National CIO Political Action Committee of which Hillman is chairman.

Detroit was the place of meeting of the committee to influence Congress.

First among the five points contained in the Philadelphia program is the immediate mobilization of the CIO in the elections at hand and for 1944. Local united activity of all labor groups, farmers and other progressive organizations is set down as a specific objective. The welding together of all those who back the Commander-in-Chief, behind a single win-the-war candidate for each public post, was also emphasized. The formation of a National United Labor League was set down as a chief goal of the conference.

In taking such political steps to weld the maximum unity behind the Commander-in-Chief, the conference indicated its opposition to any new third party movement at the present time. In the words of Chairman Hillman, such a movement would in most instances tend "to divide and divert labor and the progressive forces, resulting in the election of political enemies." In regard to this matter, each state was specifically left to work out its own plan of activity, according to the circumstances prevailing in each place. This was a wise course.

IN NEW YORK, for instance, there is one set of circumstances confronting labor. In the Empire State the Labor Party is in existence and has been for some time. Within its ranks there are progressive forces which can help mold it into a strong support for the Commander-in-Chief. In New York, likewise, the ballot laws allow candidates to run on more than a one-party ticket. Such a provision permits the rallying of the greatest possible strength behind progressive candidates who run for the Labor Party and also on other tickets. In a case like New York's, the big labor job is undoubtedly to strengthen and unify the Labor Party behind the policies of the Commander-in-Chief. That is what all progressives are making the issue in the current ALP primaries.

In Michigan there is another set of circumstances. The third party idea is being pushed in that state by people hostile to the Commander-in-Chief. The local laws do not permit campaigning on the tickets of two parties as does the Empire State's legislation. Decisive sections of Michigan labor—the AFL unions in particular—are opposed to the launching of a third party at this time. In the Wolverine State, then, it is the creation of such a League as is outlined in the Philadelphia conference decisions that could be of the mightiest help in achieving unity back of the President's policies.

There has been much discussion of late in regard to a third party, a labor party. Everywhere labor has felt deep resentment at the passage of the Connally-Smith bill. From this anger has arisen a genuine sentiment for labor to express itself politically. But there have been those like the Dubinsky very close to the Lewises who have sought to twist this sentiment into the organization of anti-Roosevelt third parties. The decisions made at Philadelphia have now done much to clear the air.

The work of the two valuable CIO committees is interlinked. The fight to change the present trends in Congress is part of the fight to win the elections of 1944. Every ounce of energy can be drawn upon, in every union and in every locality, to make certain that what these CIO bodies have started this week-end will be carried through with completeness and dispatch.

AMGOT

ALLIED Military Government of Occupied Territory, or Amgot, has been established in the occupied portions of Sicily. This is a development of utmost significance for the war and for the peace.

The first thing to be noted is that it is a military government, administered by the British and the Americans which constitute the forces of occupation. While the war is still in progress and particularly while the present operation to knock Italy out of the war remains uncompleted, the prime necessity has to be to safeguard the military rear.

Secondly, in line with the aims given in the appeal of Roosevelt and Churchill to the Italian people of destroying the fascist regime and its doctrines, Amgot has disbanded the Fascist Party and abrogated the fascist discriminatory laws in the occupied territory. Its announced policy is to refuse to deal with active Fascist Party members.

This policy is quite different than the policy followed at first in North Africa which created many obstacles to the completion of the offensive in Tunisia. It is further concrete proof of the liberating aims of the Allied armies and a fitting rejoinder to the desperate plea of the Fascist leader Scorza to the Italian people to "save Italy," which is now on the brink of collapse.

At the same time, Amgot has announced that it will seek the cooperation of the local administrations, with the exception of such individuals who may be removed by military order. Certainly, here a distinction must be made between the local police, militias and people in political posts on the one side, and the social service administrators on the other.

The people in the first category were put there precisely because they are Fascists and could be counted upon to uphold the Mussolini regime. The old police authorities, thoroughly hated by the people, if permitted to remain in their posts will prevent the free discussion and political activity now made possible for the first time by the decree abolishing the Fascist Party and the discriminatory laws.

This also raises the question as to the wisdom of refusing to deal with the anti-fascist refugees abroad who have fought fascism from the beginning. By themselves they cannot form the civil authority, but as respected leaders in their old communities they can be of great help in cooperating with the local anti-fascists in stimulating the democratic movement.

Still another important question is whether Amgot is to be the pattern for the occupation in other countries, regardless of whether they were Axis partners or over-run by Hitler.

In France, for example, there is already at hand in the form of the united liberation movement and in the French Committee of National Liberation, which also has its own army, a people's authority forged in the process of struggle.

On the other hand, there are countries such as Poland and Yugoslavia, whose governments-in-exile in no way represent the true relation of political forces in the liberation movements of the homeland.

In other words, it is our opinion that there can be no single pattern for all occupied territory. The problem has to be met on the basis of specific conditions within each country and with due recognition to all members of the United Nations participating in the war against Hitler Germany.

For Italy, Amgot is a decided step forward in the right direction. It will speed up the final collapse of the Mussolini regime.

Soviet Military Expert Reviews 6 Years of Sino-Japanese War

By Colonel M. Tolchenov
Red Star's Military Specialist
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 19.—Six years ago, on July 7, 1937, the Japanese armed forces started military operations against China. The ratio of armed forces of the belligerents at the time the Japanese-Chinese war broke out was by no means equal. China at the time didn't even possess a united army. Numerous Chinese armed forces, totaling some two million men, comprised the armies of the Nanking Government and the separate provinces. Even the troops of the Nanking Government didn't possess a uniform organization and their technical level was very poor.

China had practically none of the modern means of warfare—planes, tanks and heavy artillery. Military training of troops was inadequate. Japan, on the other hand, possessed an adequately armed modern army. The plans of the two opposing forces were as follows: The Japanese command reckoned on finishing the war as speedily as possible after routing the main forces of the Chinese Army. As for the Chinese Command, with the outbreak of hostilities it set itself the task of preserving the main forces of its army from being routed even at the price of territorial losses, to weaken the Japanese troops in defensive battles and to gain time to reorganize its army and increase its fighting effectiveness.

UNDERRATED PEOPLE

The course of the war has shown that the Japanese Command underrated the strength of the Chinese people, their army and their will to resist. The offensive of the Japanese troops which threatened the very existence of China's state independence led to the unification of all national forces of the country. Faced with imminent danger, the Chinese people surmounted the earlier existing disunity in the country and rallied their forces, a fact which enabled China in the course of six years to successfully fight a stronger enemy.

The first stage of military operations in China was marked by the superiority of the armed forces of Japan which had prepared in advance for war and had taken full advantage of her superiority in arms and munitions. Fighting had started in the north of the Peiping-Tientsin area. By autumn of 1937 the center of military operations in China had shifted to the Shanghai region. After three months of tense battles, Shanghai was captured by Japanese troops.

However, the Japanese command failed to achieve its main objective: the fall of Shanghai did not lead to the destruction of the Chinese Army or to the Chinese Government rejecting further struggle. At the same time, military operations showed that the resistance of the Chinese people was increasing and that the Chinese Government, headed by Chiang Kai-shek, who in this struggle had the wide support of the entire people, was preparing for protracted, stubborn resistance. With the aim of bringing about a speedy conclusion of the war in China, the Japanese command set itself the task of encircling and destroying the main forces of the Chinese Army. The first attempt

Our Washington correspondent, Adam Lavin, is now on vacation. His column "They're Saying in Washington" will be resumed in two weeks.

was made in the Nanking region in November, 1937. On Dec. 17 Nanking found itself in the hands of Japanese troops, but the main forces of the Chinese Army were able to escape the blow by crossing to the western bank of the river.

By spring of 1938 there were two fronts in China—the northern and the central. The Japanese command didn't abandon the idea of routing the Chinese Army. The next operation was launched against Hankow which, after Nanking, had become the territorial capital of China.

ARMY STANCH' The battle for Hankow lasted practically the whole of the second half year of 1938. For nearly six months the Chinese troops staunchly defended the approaches to the city, and when the Japanese occupied Hankow they again found that they had not been able to rout the main forces of the Chinese Army. The Hankow operation and the capture of Canton in the South in October of 1938 finished the first stage of the Japanese-Chinese war.

The situation changed. The resistance of the Chinese Army had checked the advance of the Japanese troops. Sustaining rather heavy losses, they were compelled to go over to the defensive on many sectors of the front. The Chinese Army was strengthened and had acquired experience in the course of heavy fighting. The position of the Japanese troops was further complicated by the fact that the Chinese people didn't remain passive observers of the struggle.

A widespread guerrilla movement developed on the territories occupied by Japanese troops. The guerrilla forces reached such dimensions later that the Chinese command was able to form several guerrilla armies. Japan found herself compelled to detail considerable forces to combat the guerrillas.

The next stage in the struggle in China was characterized by the comparative stabilization of the fronts. The period of big territorial gains by the Japanese troops had passed. In the course of 1939-40-41 the Japanese carried out a number of offensive operations which pursued limited aims. In subsequent years, the Japanese command could no longer reckon on decisive successes in China. The course of military operations revealed that the Japanese million-strong army on the Japanese-Chinese front was clearly inadequate to sustain victory.

During 1941 the Japanese launched a number of offensive operations practically on all fronts in China, in which the Japanese command strove to finish with China as soon as possible. All of the offensive operations of the Japanese troops during that period were marked by common characteristics. At the beginning, the Japanese troops, possessing superiority in equipment and advantage of suddenness of attack, achieved certain successes, but they lacked the forces to follow

these up. The Chinese always managed to draw up reserves and launch a counter-offensive to recapture lost territory and inflict telling losses on the enemy.

CHINA FAVORED

Since the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific, the struggle in China has become one of the numerous fronts in the World War. The Chinese troops made a number of attempts to ease the position of British troops in East Asia. The seizure of Burma by the Japanese prevented China from availing herself of extensive aid which she could be receiving from England and the U. S. A.

Six years of war in China have changed but little the configuration of the fronts. The attention of the Japanese command is now centered on the Pacific, where Japan's main forces are concentrated. Hence she is not in a position to develop big operations on Chinese military fronts, which are of secondary importance to Japan for the moment. This circumstance favors the military position of China, which for a number of years was pitted alone against Japan.

The past six years' military operations on the Japanese-Chinese front show that Japan's hopes to bring the war in China to a speedy conclusion haven't justified themselves. The offensive repeatedly launched by the Japanese command to encircle and destroy the main forces of the Chinese Army failed. The decisive role in this case was played by the general inadequacy of the Japanese forces, which were forced to operate on a vast front, and by the need to keep a considerable part of their troops in the rear to combat guerrillas, and also by the skillful manner in which the Chinese command availed itself of the advantages offered by the vast theatre of military operations which enabled the Chinese troops to carry out extensive maneuvers.

Japan's superiority in equipment was absolutely insufficient to achieve victory over the Chinese people. In the course of the war Japan captured part of China's territory, true, that part which is most important industrially and most densely populated, but despite the fact that more than fifteen provinces are involved in military operations, the Japanese actually control only big inhabited points and narrow strips situated along railways and waterways.

STRUGGLE DEEPENED

The organized power of the Chinese Government continues to function under the protection of guerrilla detachments on the rest of the extensive territory which is formally occupied by Japanese troops. The Chinese Army has not only preserved its forces but has also grown immeasurably in the course of military operations. Also in difficult conditions of war, the Chinese Army has changed its methods of organization and recruitment, all of which in their aggregate contribute to the growing resistance of the Chinese people.

Six years of war has not broken the will of the Chinese people nor shaken their faith in the successful outcome of resistance to the war. They continue courageously to fight for their freedom and national independence.

Facts on the War Economy

RESULTS OF INCENTIVE PAY

A recent government study of identical occupations in 659 plants in three major industries—machinery, cotton textile and non-ferrous metals fabrication—shows that in virtually every plant and occupation studied earnings of workers on incentive pay were substantially greater than those of workers in similar occupations paid on a straight time basis.

The results of the study were summarized in the "Monthly Labor Review" (May 1943) official organ of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. They show that in roughly half the occupations in which comparisons were made, incentive workers were earning between 10 per cent and 20 per cent more than time workers, while in a considerable proportion of the cases the differential in favor of incentive workers ranged between 20 per cent and 30 per cent and even higher. The data on medium earnings showed that this advantage ranged from 12.1 per cent in non-ferrous metals to 18.2 per cent in machinery.

The available evidence, the survey points out, "suggests that the incentive wage advantage is to be found in both union and non-union establishments, in both the North and the South, and among women workers as well as men."

INCREASED EARNINGS

Findings of this study are of special significance at this critical war period because under the government's wage stabilization program incentive pay provides the principal means by which workers are permitted to increase their earnings, while at the same time helping to boost needed war output.

The figures confirm the claims of labor advocates of incentive wage plans, based on the experience of various war plants, that such arrangements not only result in increased production of war materials, but also give workers the opportunity to increase their earnings considerably within the framework of wartime wage stabilization. The gains, the survey reveals, "may result from more intensive effort by the workers themselves, or from greater efficiency on the part of the management, or from both of these influences."

MACHINERY INDUSTRY

The study covered 135 plants in the machinery industry mainly in the East. The median differences in earnings in favor of incentive workers amounted to 16.8 per cent in union plants and 20.8 per cent in non-union plants.

"Considering the influence of the union in raising the wages of workers paid by the hour," the survey points out, "this indication of a greater spread between time and incentive earnings in non-union plants is not surprising."

COTTON TEXTILES

The cotton-goods industry survey covered 251 mills, employing approximately one-fifth of the workers in the industry and including all the important cotton goods producing areas. About 42 per cent of the workers studied were employed under some form of incentive wage plan.

In southern mills the median difference in favor of incentive workers was 17.5 per cent, while in northern mills the advantage was 10.3 per cent. In one-third of the occupations in southern mills, incentive earnings exceeded time-work earnings by from 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

NON-FERROUS METALS

A similar picture is revealed in the non-ferrous metals industry, where the study covered 273 plants engaged in alloying, rolling and drawing of copper, brass, bronze and other non-ferrous metals, foundry work, smelting, machining and die casting.

About two-thirds of the non-ferrous metal workers covered were in plants operating under union agreements. Approximately 30 per cent of them were paid on a piece-work or bonus basis. Slightly more than half of the 28 occupations studied showed an excess of incentive over time earnings of between 10 per cent and 30 per cent. The median advantage for all the occupations was over 12 per cent.

IMPORTANCE TO LABOR

In recent months, and especially since the President's Executive Order of April 8, which specifically exempted incentive wages from wage freezing, incentive pay plans have received increasing attention in labor circles. The data in the Department of Labor survey should provide valuable source material in connection with the installation of new plans to speed war production and the extension of existing programs.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JULY 20, 1938

BARCELONA—Italian planes, attempting to halt the Spanish War anniversary celebrations, were driven off this morning after they dropped a bomb through one of Spain's most venerable structures, the Barcelona Cathedral.

BOSTON—A full-blooded Cherokee Indian was refused a WPA job here because he could not produce a birth certificate proving he is an American citizen.

CLEVELAND—"We fellow American workers must together protect our livelihoods and liberties," wrote A. F. Whitney, warmly welcoming the invitation from the Mexican Railway Union for closer unity between labor of the two countries.

NEW YORK—The Department of Welfare yesterday started an investigation of the social service agencies that discriminate against Negroes.

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TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1943

Soviet Scientists Issue Plea To Allied Colleagues on War

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, July 19.—The time has come when every scientist must do all in his power to hasten victory over Nazism, says an appeal of Soviet scientists addressed to the scientists of the world at an anti-fascist meeting here on July 11.

"Hitlerite Germany," states the appeal of this meeting, "has brought incalculable affliction upon mankind. The German barbarians exterminate millions of people and drive millions more into slavery. They ruthlessly destroy the treasures of national and world culture, and consciously and in a planned manner destroy everything built up by the hands of man for the glory of human genius."

"The Nazis must bear severe punishment for their encroachments on the freedom of conscience and the gains of the peoples. There can be no complacency in our ranks as long as the Brown Shirt plague rages in the towns and villages of Europe. Victory over Hitlerism will be won by joint, powerful blows struck by the armies of all the freedom-loving peoples."

"We Soviet scientists, representatives of all the people indissolubly united with the Soviet people, call upon you, our dear friends and compatriots, upon the progressive men of science of all the freedom-loving countries, to spare no effort in the struggle against Hitlerism."

In opening the meeting, which was broadcast, the chairman of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Scientists, Academician N. Dersavin, spoke of the services Soviet science has rendered in these times of stress.

"Soviet science has shown that it is moving in step with its people, whom it selflessly serves. The Germans have already gotten a taste, and they will get it in still greater measure, of the strength of Russian science from the blows which are being inflicted on them by the Red Army; for in the strength of these blows is a share of the labor of Soviet scientists."

"We call upon the scientists of England and America and on the scientists of the whole world to do everything to merge the efforts of the armies of the freedom-loving United Nations with the heroic efforts of the Red Army. In this crucial hour it is our sacred duty to devote all our knowledge and our efforts to the cause of the speedy destruction of Hitlerism."

The scientists and academicians who addressed the meeting explained how Soviet scientists help the Soviet people in their struggle. Academician N. Tsitsyn particularly dwelt on the role of Soviet scientists in the rapid transfer of essential agricultural crops to the east and in raising the yield.

The astronomer Prof. A. Mikhailov, the Ukrainian Academician J. Parnas, the architect A. Schusev, Academician S. Vavilov and others reported about their work and about the work of other Soviet scientists.

APPEAL TO SCIENTISTS

Hero of Socialist Labor, airplane designer S. Ilushin, related how Soviet physicists, chemists, metallurgists, geologists, astronomers and mathematicians are doing their bit in helping the war industry and the

Red Army in the struggle against Hitlerism.

V. Pertsev, representative of the Byelorussian Academy; E. Paton, Hero of Socialist Labor and representative of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; and H. Skutov, Rector of Tarru University, told in their speeches how scientists are fighting and working both at the front lines and in scientific research institutes.

In Soviet Byelorussia there were 22 universities, some 200 papers and twelve million copies of books published annually in the Byelorussian language. The Hitlerites suppressed the conscious life of the Byelorussian people, and destroyed and plundered its cultural treasures. But the Byelorussian people have not bowed their heads. Among the heroic partisans of the Byelorussian people there are many scientists, as for instance, the well-known chemist, Academician Shteynberg; and Ivan Gutorov, Secretary of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences.

A speech by Hero of Socialist Labor Lieutenant General N. Burdenko, of the medical corps, was read, which said in part: "Scientists of the world, I, a representative of medical science, address you. By our knowledge and our selfless service to the people we will help in the speedy destruction of German fascism."

At the end of the meeting telegrams were read from the president of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., V. Komarov, and from A. Bogomolets, president of the Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian S.S.R. An appeal to the scientists of the whole world was adopted.